Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIX. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1889. NO. 8873.

REMOVAL - - REMOVAL

[illegible]

Will remove on or about March 1st to the SKIDMORE BUILDING, one block below their present premises.

THEY WILL THEN OCCUPY

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 N First st
Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 East B st. N. E. COR. FIRST & B STS.

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Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
Chiffoniers, Side Boards,
Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOMS...196 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front street.

G. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

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Architects and those contemplating building will find it to their advantage to use Berry Bros. Hard Oil Finish for all interior work.

[illegible] & CO.,

Ash and Front Sts., Portland, Or., Agents for the Northwest Coast.

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CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CARTS.

HARNESS and HORSE GOODS.

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68 and 70 Front Street, Portland, Or.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES,

Manufactured by A. N. Parry & Co., Amesbury.

The Noyes Road Cart,

Tompkins and Mandeville Fine Harness.

A FULL LINE ALWAYS ON HAND.

Buyers will find it to their interest to inspect our stock before purchasing. Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention

WHOLESALE. EUGENE HOEY RETAIL.

Furniture and Bedding.

Our Specialty is

THE HOEY PATENT SOFA BED.

Lounges and Bedding to the Trade.

No. 270 First st., between Madison and Jefferson, Portland, Oregon

NICOLL, "The Tailor."

The largest display of the Choicest Woolens ever shown in the city. Domestic English, French Scotch and German Fabrics in endless variety for suits to measure. One thousand different patterns to select from. Any and every style of garment cut and fitted to suit the most fastidious taste

Samples, with Instructions for Self-Measurement, Sent Free

ALL GOODS SHRUNK

PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Fine All-Wool Suits to Order from - $20 00
Fine All-Wool Pants to Order from - 5 00

EXPERIENCED AND FIRST CLASS CUTTERS

AND

NONE BUT WHITE LABOR EMPLOYED.

NICOLL, "The Tailor,"

No. 126 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.

[illegible] & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

No. 63 Front St. - - - - - Portland, Oregon

Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!

Manhattan Club Bourbon!

Ex Ship C. S. HILBERT, from New York

$75 IN GOLD

Will be given to any school girl or boy under 18 years of age residing on the Pacific coast who can give the greatest number of Words out of the letters that are contained in the words of FRANK'S SARSAPARILLA. SARSAPARILLA before April 1st 1889. Full and explicit directions will be found wrapped around each bottle of Frank's German Sarsaparilla, the greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Price 50 cents per bottle containing 50 doses. 26f1m

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The preliminary course of lectures will commence Monday March 4. For particular address H. A. McLEAN M. D. Dean 603 Merchant st. San Francisco Cal. 25f4 2t wk

EVERDING & FARRELL

WHOLESALE

OREGON BUTTER.

30, 40, 50 60c per Roll

140 FRONT STREET

[illegible] COCOA for breakfast grateful comforting [illegible] made simply with boiling water or milk 13f1y

[illegible]

HORSEMEN.

The undersigned wishing to close out my stock of horses business offers for sale

300 HEAD

Of large mares and geldings from 1 to 5 years old will sell in lots to suit purchaser or as a whole average weight of mares and geldings 1 [illegible] car old and upwards about 1100 pounds.

A large number of the above are broke

Address

HENRY HEIDTMAN

Powell's Oregon

ROOMS FOR RENT.

Suitable for light manufacturing, in a brick block rent cheap. Inquire R. W. ALLEN

26f7 171 Second st

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE City, go to Frank Keller's, First and Pine streets

Our Mr Reffling, now in New York, has sent us some Extra Choice Novelties in Spring and Summer Goods

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

31 Washington street, - - - - - - - - - - Labbe Building

C. A. MALARKEY Proprietors W. L. LINDHARD

CLEVELAND

OIL & PAINT MFG. CO.,

Sole Manufacturers of

CLEVELAND COTTAGE ROOF AND FLOOR PAINTS.

Refiners of Oils and dealers in Varnishes and Brushes

Factory Fourteenth and Kearney Sts. Office and storerooms N. W. corner Front and Stark

PORTLAND - - - - OREGON.

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C. L. HOGAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Etc.

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108 and 110 Front st., Portland, Or

USE

FAIRBANK'S

GOLD DUST

FOR EASY WASHING.

Ask your grocer for free sample.

[illegible]

Evance Worcester is the best.

DO NOT READ THE REST.

Z. T. WRIGHT whose office is at

The foot of Morrison street Portland Oregon

Whose specialties are good goods

Regrinding, Star Check and Globe Valves

Injectors Inspirators and Pipe Fittings,

Grease Cups, latest patents for compound

Hand Fire Extinguisher 1 gallon equal to 100 gallons of water

The Westinghouse Co's Engines and Boilers.

Powell's Celebrated Brass Goods, including

Ollers Crescent Globe Angle and Check Valves,

Rubber Rings Plumbers Supplies,

The Cantoe Steam Pump Co's Feed Pumps,

Lubricators latest patent, guaranteed to save oil

Advance Threshing Machinery

Never beaten in quantity or quality of work

Day & Self-Heating Bath Tub,

Orme Valves Steam and Water Gauges,

Rubber and Leather Belting Hose etc

Engines of all kinds for any work

Great and small Stationary and Marine

Only let me know what you want.

Never beaten in price quality considered.

Star Forges and Blacksmiths Drills

Extra heavy and Standard Steam Cocks

Sawmill Supplies, Steam Generators

Laundry Machinery made by Dolph.

Shipman's Coal Oil Engines Tank Pumps

Challenge Axle Compound and Cinch Grease

Hoisting Engines Kriebel Engines and Boilers.

Engine Builders Brass Goods and Tools,

Alligator Twin and Saloon Wrenches.

Park Injector Marine Works of all kinds

Walworth Force Pitcher and Deep Well Pumps

Otis Farm Church and School Bells.

Acme Engines and Wrenches

Lunkenheimer Chemical Fire Engine.

Let me hear from you

Standing Seam Steel Roofing

In rolls, ready to put on

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Galvanized Iron Cornice,

Metallic Skylights.

J. C. BAYER,

265--267 Second St., Portland

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

[illegible] & C. S. S. CO.

The following rates will rule in freight [illegible] to Gray's Harbor and Shoalwater Bay are announced to take effect from date

Flour and mill feed from $4 to $3.50 per ton

Sash doors blinds furniture and stoves to dealers only from 45 to 35 per ton

P. H. STRONG President

Dated March 1 1889 3m7

BARBERS, TAKE NOTICE.

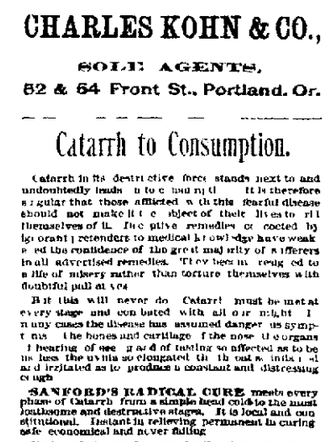
I am prepared for concaving razors at East in prices. The only steam grinding and barbers supply shop in town. Send for price list.

JOHN I. GEORGE

21m 248 First st. Portland Or

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross Saloon will be promptly attended to W. S. L. M. & M. CO.



"NO WORDS

can signal personal comfort." Have you never seen a house thoroughly cleaned with

SAPOLIO?

Then try it and make home bright. Cleanliness and neatness about a house are necessary to insure comfort. Man likes comfort, and if he can't find it at home, he will seek elsewhere for it. Good housewives know that Sapolio makes a home clean and keeps it bright. Happiness always dwells in a comfortable home. Do you want cleanliness, comfort and happiness? Try Sapolio and you will be surprised at your success so [illegible]

Peruvian Bitters.

Effectively Cures

MALARIAL DISEASES,

Vitalizes the System

And Arrests the Ravages of the Dreadful Alcohol Habit, DIPSOMANIA

For sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants

CHARLES KOHN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

52 & 54 Front St., Portland, Or.

Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads up to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. The quite remedies exploited by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They seem ready to resign to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed danger as symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose and organs bearing of see [illegible] and of tasting so affected as to be in fact less visible or apparent than in initial and aggravated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving permanent in curing safe economical and never failing.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure one box of Catarrhal Solvent and an Improved Inhaler with treatise price $1 00

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Fine Table Wines

From our Celebrated Orleans Vineyard.

Producers of the

CHAMPAGNE.

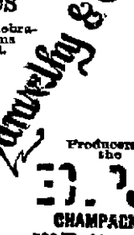
630 Washington St. SAN FRANCISCO.

ELY'S

Cream Balm

I was surprised after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril which was closed for twenty years unopened and free as the other. I feel very thankful—R. H. Cressingham 370 10th St. Brklyn

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROS. 56 Warren st. New York.

Pearline

HAS NO EQUAL

For Washing and Cleansing. Saves Time and Money, and gives better results than any soap made.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

A DRUNKEN SENATOR.

Riddleberger Makes a Fine Sunday Night Spectacle.

INGALLS ORDERS HIS ARREST

He Telegraphs His Resignation to the Governor of Virginia Work Accomplished During the Last Hours of Congress

WASHINGTON March 3.—The executive session of the senate continued until 1 40 o'clock this morning when the doors were reopened and a number of private bills were passed. At 3 15 A. M. the senate took a recess until 9 A. M. when it reconvened the vice president signed. A further recess was taken until 8 P. M. for general business.

The night session of the senate began at 8 o'clock. The first business transacted was the presentation and adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide for the allotments of lands in severalty to the United Peoria and Miami Indians in Indian Territory and the Indian appropriation bill. The bills were agreed to as far as [illegible] conference with the senate proposition on the Oklahoma matter. The [illegible] paragraph looking to the organization of territorial government was struck out and the substitute of the senate was adopted. This substitute provides further payment of three cents per acre to be paid to the Cherokee and all other Indians owning or claiming lands west of the ninety-eighth degree of latitude to surrender all their claims or claim to lands the result of the negotiations to be reported to the president in order that the president may make a proclamation of the lands being opened up for settlement.

Reed rose to report, but was disposed of. Riddleberger was then given the floor to proceed to executive business. The presiding officer took no notice of him at first but finally recognized him just the moment he landed it lost. He repeated this action till finally he was notified by the presiding officer that he would not be recognized further.

Hearst asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the secretary of war through the board of war claims to examine all vouchers, accounts, papers and evidence submitted or to be submitted in support of Indian war claims in California.

Edmunds objected and the resolution went over.

On motion of Frye the Union Pacific funding bill was recommitted to the select committee on Pacific railroad indebtedness.

The passage of private bills then went on under unanimous consent.

RIDDLEBERGER RESIGNS

In the meantime Riddleberger who had left the chamber, again made his appearance and informed the presiding officer that he had just telegraphed to the governor of Virginia his resignation as a senator because he could have no recognition from the presiding officer. He was now awaiting the answer which would relieve him from the responsibilities of his position. He had found that a republican senator from Virginia could not be recognized by the president of the senate pro tem.

The presiding officer—"The statement made by the senator from Virginia is in violation of order. The chair directs the senator to take his seat."

Riddleberger did not obey the order but made another attempt to speak.

The presiding officer—The senator will not be allowed to proceed further without the permission of the senate which must be on a motion made for that purpose.

As Riddleberger still remained standing the presiding officer added. The sergeant at arms will see that the orders of the chair are executed.

Riddleberger took his seat but he did not keep it. In a few minutes he was up again with objections to a private bill and was again suppressed.

Soon again Riddleberger arose and this time he was informed that if he persisted in further violation of orders he would be taken into custody by the sergeant-at-arms.

In a minute or two he was up again and the sergeant at arms was directed by the presiding officer to execute the order of the senate. The sergeant-at-arms and one of his assistants took Riddleberger in charge and led him out of the senate chamber into the nearest cloak room.

HE WAS SIMPLY DRUNK.

It was announced on the floor and in the galleries that President pro tem Ingalls order the arrest of Senator Riddleberger. The condition of the Virginia senator was such from a total abstinence point of view as it has been at any time during his official life. As Sergeant-at-arms Canaday approached and took hold of Riddleberger's coat lap the senator grasped his seat with one hand and struggle served inument. At this moment Mr. May one of Colonel Canaday's deputies, seized Riddleberger's hand and arm, and his grip being hooked Colonel Canaday putting an arm around his body half carried and half pushed him into the room the door being but a few feet distant. He was there put under guard of one the deputy sergeants-at-arms while various of his associates on the floor tried to calm him and get him into a reasonable frame of mind. Meantime the business of the senate proceeded, and gradually the usual condition and appearance of things reasserted themselves and the disgraceful episode was over for the present.

Riddleberger when removed to the cloak room lay down, and after about a quarter of an hour left the Capitol for his hotel in the company of a friend.

After the Riddleberger episode the business of the senate was allowed to run its regular course. Most of the bills that passed were of a private character. Among the public bills that passed was the one granting to Washington Idaho & Great Falls Narrow Gauge Railroad Company.

During a lull in the proceedings and while the senate had no item of business before it the hall doors were opened by Lamson one in favor of the Sunday rest law and the other in opposition to it.

The presiding officer himself contributed a petition from citizens of Kansas protesting against the passage of any bill for the observance of Sunday.

Then Blair presented a petition from Philadelphia for a national appropriation to the religious or sectarian education in public schools.

Ralph's contribution to the Sunday rest idea was a motion which he submitted to discharge the committee on education and labor from further consideration of the bill. Under the rules action went over and at 10 45 the senate took a recess until midnight.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS STILL UNPAID.

On reassembling after recess a message was received from the house asking for further conference on the deficiency bill, which was distinctively in favor of those claims and an appropriation to cover them. But it was evident the condition of the house was such that it would be impossible to pass the deficiency bill there with the spoliation provision left in it. Not only would the deficiency bill itself be imperiled but the final look caused by it would prevent action on other important matters. Therefore the senate conferees had felt constrained to recede from their position on this provision. The report was agreed to at 1 o'clock and the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

Filibustering Away the Precious Hours at the Last of the Session

WASHINGTON March 3.—The house was called to order at 2 o'clock to-day. Every seat was occupied, and the overflow crowd surged through the corridors. The speaker said there were upon the table various senate bills and a veto message from the president. He would like to have the sense of the house as to whether he should now lay them before the house.

On motion of Mills by unanimous consent the sitting was requested to lay the senate bills before the house but to withhold the veto message. Acting in conformity with this request the speaker laid before the house the senate bill increasing to $1 500,000 the limit of the cost of public buildings at Detroit Mich. which was passed.

On motion of Reed, the senate bill was passed granting a pension of $40 a month to the widow of General H. J. Hunt.

Sayers of Texas submitted a conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill. An agreement had been reached on all points of difference except the amounts of the senate relating to the water supply of the District of Columbia, providing for the payment of the French spoliation claims and granting an extra month's salary to senate employes. It was agreed to and a question arose as to whether the conferees should receive any instructions relating to the existing points of difference. After some discussion consideration of the report was suspended to enable Peel of Arkansas to submit a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

McCreary reported favorably Edmunds's resolution in regard to the construction of the Panama canal. Placed on the calendar.

The deficiency bill having again been taken up, the French spoliation claims amendment of the senate was read. Springer of Illinois asked unanimous consent of the house to insist upon a disagreement, intimating that unless his request was acceded to he would filibuster against the bill. McComas of Maryland having objected to the request, Springer carried out his threat by moving a recess until 6 o'clock. After some delay the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

TWO HOURS EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE

At half past 8 Springer withdrew his motion for a recess and instantly Sayers moved that the house insist upon disagreement to the amendment.

McComas then moved that the house recede from the disagreement. Then the house was thrown into a tumult, Sayers claiming the floor for an hour and McComas and his friends insisting the floor should be accorded to him.

Speaker pro tem Hatch recognized McComas to make a motion but decided that Sayers was entitled to the floor a decision which called forth angry protests from the Republican side. For ten minutes the galleries were entertained by witnessing one of the wildest scenes which has been presented in the house during the present session.

The two hours debate which ensued was participated in by McComas Dibble, Kerr and Bland. They were continually interrupted by laughter and applause. Bland finally moved a recess until 10 30 P. M. the house relapsed into a state of inanity. At that hour McComas said he was willing to withdraw his motion to recede and to allow a mere vote to be taken on Sayers's motion to insist. Thereupon Kerr of Iowa raised the question of the French spoliation claims, and a point of order as to the regularity of such proceeding from the democratic side. Again after another half hour had been consumed in a vain endeavor to secure a quorum Sayers asked unanimous consent of the house to insist upon disagreement. After a slight colloquy the bill was returned to the conference.

Lawson of Illinois was then recognized for a motion to suspend the rules for the passage of the land forfeiture bill practically as it passed the senate.

Crisp of Georgia called in as a question of the highest privilege, the Sullivan-Felton contested election case, and they the filibustering were transferred to the other side of the chamber McKenna of California making a motion for a recess.

This motion having been voted down Payson in the interest of the land forfeiture bill moved a call for a reconsideration and roswell of Missouri moved the second reconsideration in the interest of the direct tax bill. That bill sterilized once more by the second reconsideration motion of the house and the motion was entertained for a recess.

While the filibusters were in position keeping a quorum present of the members who strolled between them Warner of Missouri made an earnest effort to secure the passage of the senate bill for a public building at Kansas City but Lynch of Pennsylvania, objected.

Blanchard of Louisiana obtained the attention of the house by offering resolutions protesting against that part of the arrangement for the inauguration, made by the senate which assigns to the members of the house and members-elect of the Fifty-first congress the same place in the ceremonies thereof and saying it is the right and privilege of the house to participate equally with the senate in the arrangement thereof. The resolution was agreed to.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to. The senate receded from the Wolfe amendment and practically from the steam press amendment, the former remaining at one cent per thousand impressions. The house then at 12 20 A. M., took a recess until 9 55 A. M.

THE INAUGURATION

A Programme Stating in Detail the Order of the Day

WASHINGTON March 3.—The doors of the senate chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning to those who are entitled to admission. When the organization of the senate has been completed a procession will be formed, which will march through the rotunda and to the platform on the central portico on the east front of the capitol. The procession will move in the following order, viz. The marshal of the District of Columbia and the marshal of the supreme court, the ex-president and ex-vice-president, the supreme court, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, the committee of arrangements, the president and president-elect, the vice-president and the secretary of the senate members of the senate, the diplomatic corps, heads of departments the retired general of the army, the major-general commanding the army the admiral of the navy and the officers of the army who by name have received the thanks of congress, members of the house of representatives and members elect governors and ex-governors of states, officers of the senate and officers of the house of representatives, all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the senate chamber followed by those who have been admitted to the gallery.

When the platform on the portico is reached the president and president-elect will take the seats reserved for them in the chief justice on their right and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate on their left. The committee of arrangements will occupy seats next to the president and president-elect. The ex-president and ex-vice president and associate judges of the supreme court, the vice president secretary and members of the senate will occupy seats on the right. The diplomatic corps will occupy seats on the left of the president. Heads of departments the retired general of the army, the major general commanding the army the admiral of the navy and the officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of congress, governors and ex-governors of states, and ex members of the senate will take seats west of the president. The members and members-elect of the house will occupy seats reserved for them in the rear of the above. Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps and the residue of the platform and the portico. The oath of office will be administered to the president-elect by the chief justice, or, in his absence, by the senior associate justice present.

THE ASSEMBLING MULTITUDE.

Train Loads Continue to Arrive—Everything in Readiness for the Celebration.

WASHINGTON March 3.—It has rained all day with varying degrees of intensity, but notwithstanding the bad weather the streets have been full of people at all times, and to-night walking is difficult almost [illegible] public places. Train loads of people have arrived and many marching organizations paraded through the streets to their headquarters with bands playing and colors flying to the breeze. The city has the appearance of a lively Western town on Sunday. Many stores are open and itinerant venders of cheap inauguration souvenirs ply their trade on the principal streets.

The various committees have nearly completed their labors, and everything is in readiness for the grand celebration to-morrow. If the weather be fair there will be a larger and more imposing parade than ever before. General Hastings, chief of Governor Beaver's staff said to-night that the organizations were coming in rapidly and he had received several new applications for places in the line during the day.

General Harrison and family spent the day very quietly in their rooms at the Arlington. There were not many callers. The general did not go to church. General Sherman paid his respects and General Tracy and daughter and a few others made brief social calls. John Scott Harrison the president's brother, arrived during the day from Kansas City and so did General Noble, who has generally been slated for a place in the cabinet. The latter is stopping at the Normandie.

AN OBNOXIOUS BANNER REMOVED

Yesterday afternoon Harrison and his son Russell, drove down Pennsylvania avenue and reviewed the decorations and other preparations for to-morrow's event. As they rode along the general espied a banner bearing a complimentary allusion to himself and on the reverse side an uncomplimentary one to President Cleveland. As they are to ride together to-morrow, General Harrison deemed it but courteous to have conveyed to the owner of the building his disapproval of the latter sentiment. This was done in such a manner as not to give offense and to-day the obnoxious banner was removed.

HARRISON'S CABINET

Unless the Unexpected Happens It Will Be as Given Below

WASHINGTON March 3.—It is assumed to-night that the cabinet has been finally agreed upon as given in these dispatches last night. The consensus of opinion is that Governor Rusk is selected for the agricultural portfolio. To-night, however a Nebraska delegation headed by Senator Paddock and John M. Thurston, and armed passed by R. W. Furnas, called upon General Harrison to introduce Furnas and urge him for the vacant position.

General Harrison's appearance to-night tended to confirm the impression that he had freed his mind of all worry over the cabinet situation. He passed a comparatively quiet day and this evening both his face and manner indicated a feeling of relief. Barring accident or the unexpected the cabinet will be as stated in these dispatches Thursday night.

Secretary of State—JAMES G. BLAINE of Maine.
Secretary of the Treasury—WILLIAM WINDOM of Minnesota.
Secretary of War—REDFIELD PROCTOR of Vermont.
Secretary of the Navy—BENJAMIN F. TRACY of New York.
Secretary of the Interior—JOHN W. NOBLE of Missouri.
Postmaster-General—JOHN WANAMAKER of Pennsylvania.
Attorney-General—W. H. H. MILLER of Indiana.
Secretary of Agriculture—JEREMIAH RUSK, of Wisconsin.

RUSK WILL GO TO WASHINGTON

MILWAUKEE March 3.—It is stated late to-night that Governor Rusk will start for Washington early to-morrow morning, and it is currently believed here the president has definitely offered him a place in his cabinet.

Lumbago

General P. B. Spinola a member of congress from New York city writes:

"It is a public duty I perform when I testify to the remarkable curative power of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. For several years I have been at times troubled with severe attacks of lumbago. They would last for several days at a time and the pain would result from the least exertion. I only to my feet but to my finger ends. Some months ago I had a most severe attack and was confined to my bed almost paralyzed. I felt much discouraged and thought of resorting to electric appliances when Senator Nelson sent me six ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I immediately applied three—one over the kidneys one on the small of my back and one on my hip joint where I had considerable pain. The effect was simply wonderful. In six hours I was able to sleep the violent pain having mostly ceased. I continued to wear the plasters, for some days after I felt I was almost entirely cured. I keep them on for nearly a month, as a matter of precaution.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

What Has Been Accomplished in the Last Two Sessions.

THE IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

Bills That Have Failed in Either House and Bills That Have Been Vetoed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Undoubtedly the most noteworthy legislative act of the fiftieth congress, which closes at noon to-morrow, has been the passage of the act by which there will be an addition of four new stars to the national colors.

The first session was made unusually interesting by the national election, which was nearly at hand the lines of both parties being closely drawn with the leaders watching eagerly for every opportunity that might give them the advantage, however slight in the approaching contest.

Although the measure which caused the prolongation of the first session to a time beyond all precedence failed of enactment and resulted in no thing even a minority report of debate, congress has still been achieved a considerable amount of work. More bills have been introduced and more enacted into the laws than during any other congress in the matter of the vetoes, the heretofore unsurpassed record of the forty ninth congress has been beaten President Cleveland disapproving more bills during the last two years of his administration than during the first two. He has vetoed directly 276 bills, or more than all his predecessors combined, from Washington down, while a number of measures have been objected to by a "pocket veto."

BILLS INTRODUCED

During the two sessions there has been introduced in the house 12,639 bills, or 2400 more than in the preceding congress, and 267 joint resolutions more than in the 49th congress. Committee reports have been made to the number of 4154.

In the senate 3998 bills and 144 joint resolutions have been introduced, as against 3857 and 118 resolutions during the 49th congress, which has broken all previous records in this respect. There were 2708 written reports made, of over 700 in excess of the preceding congress. Of all these bills and joint resolutions 1791 became laws, of which number 1190 originated in the house and 601 in the senate. The president has sent veto messages in the case of 99 house and 47 senate bills, or 18 more vetoes than were made during previous congress.

Of the house bills which became laws 832 were private bills and 358 measures of public character. All of the ninety nine house bills vetoed, except eight, were either private pension or relief bills.

BILLS VETOED.

The eight public bills vetoed were as follows: To quiet title to certain lands in Nebraska; for relief of settlers in Iowa for sale of Indian land in Kansas; for disposal of Fort Wallace military reservation in Kansas; for authorizing improvement of Castle Island, Boston harbor; for the restoration of lands to the state of Kansas for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts for the erection of public buildings at Columbus, Ga., Albuquerque, Penn. Council Bluffs, Ia., and Bar Harbor, Me.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED

Some of the more important house bills which become laws are as follows: For conference of South and Central American nations in Washington in May next; to divide the great Sioux reservation Dakota the Chinese exclusion act, for the protection of United States officials in Indian territory to authorize the condemnation of land for sites of public buildings creating a department of agriculture the head of the department to be a cabinet officer to establish a department of labor to create boards of arbitration or commissions for the settlement of controversies and differences between interstate common carriers and their employes.

SENATE BILLS PASSED

Bills originating in the senate became laws to the number of 601, of which 409 were of a private character. Forty-seven bills were vetoed, the most important being those for the erection of public buildings at Youngstown Ohio, and Sioux City, Iowa and the direct tax bill. By far the most important of the senate bills enacted into laws has been the omnibus territorial admission bill, by which North and South Dakota, Washington and Montana territories may acquire statehood.

Among the other senate bills placed on the statute book are: To provide for the warehousing of fruit brandy to increase the pension for the loss of both hands and also for deafness; to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company; to provide aid to state homes for the support of disabled soldiers; to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States, to allow any honorably discharged soldier who has abandoned or relinquished his homestead right to make another homechange the time of meeting of the electoral colleges ratifying the Creek Indian agreement, to enable the president to protect the interests of the United States in regard to pelagic sealing in Alaska, etc. and salmon fisheries directing the secretary of the interior to investigate the practicability of constructing water storage reservoirs in the [illegible] basin, and for the erection of public buildings at the [illegible] or change of existing buildings at several cities.

Congress also passed bills to pension Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Frank P. Blair, and to retire General Emerson.

There have been included in this statement of bills which have become laws those in the president's hands awaiting his signature. Quite a number of these are subject to a pocket veto, and the president's action in regard to them may of course modify this statement to some extent. There are also pending a number of measures which may yet be passed, but the work of congress is practically completed.

HOUSE BILLS THAT FAILED.

Three hundred and thirty three bills which passed the house failed in the senate in consequence. The most notable of these are the Mills tariff bill and the Oklahoma bill. Other important house measures which failed are as follows: The general land bill and general forfeiture bill to prevent the product of convict labor being used in any department of government, upon public buildings or public works, to amend the internal revenue laws by relaxing the rigors of the law; authorizing five civilized tribes to lease their lands subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior.

Authorizing the issue of fractional silver certificates to prevent the employment of alien labor upon public buildings or other public works, and in the various departments of the government, to forfeit the Northern Pacific land grant; to provide for the revocation and withdrawal of land grants made for the benefit of certain railroads; the Gallinger retaliation bill recommended by the president.

SENATE BILLS THAT FAILED

Six hundred and eighty four bills, after passing the senate failed through one cause or another to reach the president. The most important are as follows: Declaring the sense of the United States government with reference to foreign control of the Panama canal; the Blair educational bill the dependent pension bill providing for the inspection of meats and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles; swamp land bills, to increase the pension for total disability; for the compulsory education of Indian children, to authorize the sale of certain mineral lands in Kansas, to make telegraph companies subject to regulation by the interstate commerce commission, to forfeit wagon road land grants in Oregon; to revive and reenact the act of [illegible] to ratify the Southern Ute Indian agreement.

Following are among important measures which also came to naught. The Pacific railroad funding bill; the [illegible] the admission of Utah, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming; the efforts to declare trusts unlawful to promote commercial union with Canada to authorize the president to open negotiations with a view to the annexation of the Dominion of Canada; to grant woman suffrage to repeal the civil service law; internal revenue laws and tobacco tax; to lay a graduated income tax for bounty on sugar.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Complaints Against the Mexicans—The Killing of Consul Agent Stanwood at Madagascar.

WASHINGTON March 4.—The president transmitted to the house a communication from the secretary of state stating that he is in receipt of complaints from certain citizens of Texas that the Mexican authorities at Paso del Norte are building a dam in the Rio Grande river, causing evasions on the American side of the river.

THE DEATH OF CONSUL STANWOOD

The president also transmitted to the house supplemental correspondence in regard to the killing of the United States Consul Agent Stanwood in Madagascar. It appears from the correspondence, which is very voluminous, that Stanwood, while acting as a peacemaker in the altercation in which Captain Duverge was a principal, was struck and killed by Duverge, who claims to be an American.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The president has approved the bill amending the interstate commerce act which was finally passed substantially as it was prepared at the last session by the senate committee on interstate commerce.

Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death by using liquid stove polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Elkhorn" Stove Polish is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass package with every purchase.

Complexion Powder is an absolute necessity at the refined toilet in this climate. Pozzoni's combines every element of beauty and purity.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

TO BENEFIT THE COAST

Appropriations for Improvements in Pacific Waters.

LIGHTSHIP AT THE COLUMBIA BAR

Hydrographic Surveys To Be Continued—Oregon To Be Reimbursed for Her Indian War Expenses

WASHINGTON March 3—Several items of importance to Oregon and Washington Territory for coast improvements are contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill which has passed both Houses of congress. Among them are the following

For the construction of a coast lighthouse on the headlands near the mouth of the Umpqua river, Oregon, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for such purpose, $40,000

For establishing a light ship with a steam fog signal to mark the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river, $60,000

For furnishing, delivering and laying two and one-half nautical miles of new submarine telegraph cable to connect Cape Flattery and Tatoosh island and for the construction or repair of the necessary land connections so as to secure uninterrupted telegraph communication between Tatoosh island and the commercial telegraph system of the country, the sum of $6300, to be immediately available

For connecting Tillamook Rock (Oregon) light station by telegraph cable and land telegraph line with Fort Stevens (Point Adams) Oregon $5000

For one superintendent for the life-saving and life-boat stations on the coasts of Washington territory, Oregon and California, $1800

For the protection of the seal fisheries in Behring sea and other waters of Alaska, and the interests of the government on the seal islands and seal of the government on the seal islands and seal grounds and the enforcement of the fur hunting provisions of the laws in Alaska, $25,000.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Oregon, including off shore hydrographic, and to continue the survey of the Columbia river from the mouth of the Willamette toward the Cascades, triangulation, topography and hydrography, $10,000.

For the continuing of the survey of the coast of Washington territory $5 000

For continuing explorations in the waters of Alaska, and making hydrographic surveys in the same, and for the establishment of astronomical and magnetic stations between Sitka and the southern end of the territory, $10,000.

For continuing the tide observations of the Pacific coast at Kodiak, in Alaska, and at Sausalito, California, $2500.

For expenses in carrying on the preliminary survey on the frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, in accordance with the plans and projects approved by the secretary of state, including the expenses of drawing and the publication of maps $25,000

For continuing the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, and for the study of the waters of the interior in the interests of fish culture; for the study of the methods and relations of the fisheries, with a view to their improvement, for the extension of the fishing grounds of the South Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, with a view to the development of commercial fisheries, and for the preparation of points relative to the inquiry, including the salaries, commutation or field expenses of scientific assistants and fishery experts, $20,000.

For salaries and traveling expenses of agents at the seal fisheries in Alaska, as follows For one agent, $2500, one assistant agent, $2000 two assistant agents, at $2000 each necessary traveling expenses of agents actually incurred in going to and returning from Alaska, not to exceed $800 per annum, in all, $18,300.

For the industrial and primary education of children of school age in the territory of Alaska, without reference to race $25,000

For the purpose of investigation of the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, and for the application of places for such purpose, and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation, $250,000.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an act approved October 1 entitled An act supplementary to an act entitled An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese, and to defray expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of said act by the secretary of the treasury," $30,000

The general deficiency and appropriation bill, which has passed the senate and house, contains the following appropriations in relation to the Northwest coast

For transfer of the coast and geodetic survey steamer Gedney from New York to San Francisco, $6500

For payment of assessments for improvement of streets around the Portland, Oregon, postoffice building $1,571

To reimburse Eugene Semple governor of Washington territory, the amount expended by him on account of contingent expenses of the territory of Washington for the fiscal year 1887 $54

To pay expenses incurred in the seizure of the schooner Jane Gray on October 10, 1885, district of Puget sound, W T $560

For pay of transportation of services and supplies for the Oregon and Washington volunteers in 1856, $622.

For reimbursement to the state of Oregon for expenses incurred in repelling invasion and suppressing Indian hostilities, $38,132.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Prospects Are Favorable That All Will Become Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 3—At midnight there were two general appropriation bills upon which but two general appropriation bills upon which but two general appropriation bills upon which no action had not been taken by both houses of congress. The action of the house in insisting on its disagreement to the French spoliation claims and the deficiency bill was taken immediately on the senate vote in connection with the facts understanding was a senate vote in precede from its position and allow the bill to become a law without this provision incorporated in it. Among the other bills upon which there are still points of disagreement is the sundry civil bill. Those points which relate to the appropriation for the benefit of the widow of Chief Justice Waite and for the amount of royalty to be paid for the use of stone from the bureau of engraving and printing will doubtless be agreed upon and the prospects are that all the appropriation bills will become laws before noon to-morrow.

ALASKA SEAL AND SALMON.

Provisions of the New Law for the Protection of These Industries.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The bill for the better protection of the salmon and seal fisheries of Alaska, which has passed both houses, provides that the president of the United States shall issue a proclamation annually, to be published in papers at the different ports of entry of the Pacific coast, warning all persons not entitled under the law to engage in fur seal fishing or to commit depredations in the waters of Behring sea owned and controlled by the United States and fixing penalties for any infraction of the law

The bill also provides that within one year prior to the time when the lease heretofore made by the secretary of the treasury to the Alaska Commercial Company of the right to engage in the taking of fur seals on the islands of St Paul and St. George, or when any future similar lease expires or is surrendered, forfeited or terminated the secretary of the treasury shall issue to proper responsible parties the right of taking fur seals on these islands at an annual rental of not less than $50,000, and an additional sum of not less than $3 50 for each seal skin taken and shipped from these islands during the continuance of any these islands during the continuance of any lease, to be paid into the treasury of the United States

The bill also provides that it is unlawful to erect dams and other obstructions in any rivers in Alaska with the purpose of preventing the ascent of salmon or of anadromous species to their spawning grounds This is made punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000 for each day of the continuance of the obstruction Any position is also made in the bill empowering the fish commissioner to institute an investigation into the habits, abundance and distribution of the salmon of Alaska, with a view to recommending to congress such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent the impairment or destruction of the salmon and the placing of them under regular and permanent conditions of production.

Opposed to Subsidizing American Ships

WASHINGTON March 3—Representative McKinley from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, to-day reported from that committee adversely the bill providing for the payment of a subsidy of 40 cents per gross ton for each thousand miles traveled to sail and steam vessels built and owned in the United States A minority report in favor of the bill was also presented

New Postmasters

WASHINGTON March 3—Frank F Brown has been commissioned postmaster at Portland, Oregon, vice Hubbard at Taylor, and Julius M Sabin at Old Oregon

MAD AT THE POSTMASTER.

A Nephew of Senator Harris of Tennessee Who Should Be in Jail.

El Paso Texas March 3—At Isleta, Texas a few miles south of here this morning Assistant Postmaster J C Krouse was assaulted by W H Harris a nephew of Senator Harris of Tennessee Harris has been a source of annoyance habitually after office hours and in a polite attempt to correct the irate young Krouse received his anger Then Harris struck Krouse on the head opening a small hole Harris came up behind him and dealt him two severe blows on the head with a pistol The third blow knocked the unfortunate man down Harris then kicked him in the face and followed a rough and tumble between the two and Harris was worsted The people of Isleta are very indignant at Harris, while Krouse's friends are very serious has the sympathy of all

A HORRIBLE DEATH

Hanged by the Cars, a Man Still Lives and Suffers for Hours.

HOLBROOK Ariz., March 3.—Early this morning Mortimo Grijaldo, a Mexican section man while riding from Winslow to Gallegos on an open platform car, fell off and was horribly mangled. Both his legs were broken in many places, rendering amputation necessary Death ensued after the amputation of one leg Before amputation he begged the doctor to kill him and relieve his sufferings.

For Coughs and Colds

Try our "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

A CAUSE FOR WAR.

If This Is True Bismarck's Name Will Be Dennis.

KIEL, March 3—A rumor is current in naval circles here that a conflict has taken place in Samoan waters between an American man-of-war and the German corvette Olga. It is alleged the American vessel fired the first shot

DAVARD HAS NOT HEARD OF IT

WASHINGTON, March 3—Secretary Bayard said to night he had not heard anything of the reported conflict between German and American war vessels in Samoan waters He regarded such a conflict as highly improbable as there was an understanding that belligerent action in Samoan should be suspended pending the conference to be held at Berlin He also pointed out that it was hardly possible that the information of such a state of affairs would be known at Washington before the news reached Berlin or Washington

A TRUCE IN SAMOA

LONDON, March 4—Advices have been received from Samoa to the effect that a truce has been declared between the German consul and Mataafa until after the Berlin conference Mataafa agrees to prevent the destruction of German interests

BISMARCK DOES NOT BELIEVE IT

BERLIN March —In official circles here nothing has been heard of the rumored engagement between German and American war ships in Samoan waters

TO ROB AMERICANS.

Paris Hotel Keepers Will Charge Double During the Exposition.

PARIS March 3—Hotel keepers do not hesitate to admit that an arrangement has been reached among themselves by which prices will be nearly doubled during the exposition months The Grand hotel alone has furnished its guests with a schedule of prices which will be put in force from April first. They appear on the face to have made a general advance of 40 per cent, though one of the managers claimed it was only 25 per cent The proprietors of some of the lower hotels frequented by Americans have refused to furnish the price lists they propose enforcing One writer in *Figaro* estimated the money that would be taken from Americans alone at $5,000,000 Leading American bankers will meet informally under the auspices of Consul General Rathbone next week, and measures will be devised for preventing the wholesale robbery of American travelers, which is intended

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN ST. LOUIS.

What the Democratic Managers Claim to Have Discovered.

ST LOUIS, March 3—The first fruits of the investigation of the democratic state committee into the republican majority in St Louis at the November election is given columns of space in the two morning papers A complete canvass of the city has been made under the direction of Assistant United States District Attorney Knapp, and in reports received by that official, it is claimed that dead men, non-residents and negroes who were not designated as colored on the registration lists, were voted The assertion is made that prominent citizens are involved, and a great sensation is promised As a result of these investigations, four persons, all colored, have been arrested by the United States authorities It is said other arrests will follow

EARTHQUAKE IN ECUADOR.

Seven Shocks in Rapid Succession Cause Panic Among the People

ST HELENA, Ecuador, (via Galveston) March 3—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt here last night It lasted about fifteen seconds and was followed a few minutes later by four other shocks Shocks were felt at intervals during the night and day

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (via Galveston) March 3.—A violent shock of earthquake was experienced here last night, lasting the night and morning there were thirteen other shocks of less severity. The telephone wires are down and a panic prevails among the people.

THE NETHERLANDS KING

Prolonging His Life by Excessively High Temperature.

LONDON March 3.—The king of the Netherlands continues to fight off the final stage of his malady He is now kept alive in a room with an excess lively high temperature, so high that the little princess, his daughter, cannot be allowed to enter, while the queen is compelled to remain in and out joining room only long enough to see his majesty at intervals and for a very short time The balance of the king's life is practically to be spent, according to reports from The Hague, in a mild form of Turkish bath

DR. TANNER ARRESTED.

The Member From Cork Refuses, But Is Forced to Ride in the Prison Wagon

DUBLIN, March 3.—Dr Tanner, member of parliament for Cork who was arrested in London Friday last, arrived in Dublin this morning Tanner refused to take a seat in the prison wagon, whereupon three constables forced him in and held him on the seat. A crowd followed the wagon, groaning and hooting Tanner at the police, both before and after the prison was reached. Six persons were arrested.

London Wheat Market.

LONDON, March 3.—In the wheat market business at the Baltic has improved Needy buyers have had to pay an advance equal to about 1 cent per bushel for cargoes just arriving In the absence of much forward delivery and sellers are willing to accept prices which they refused in the early part of the week

A Feather Weight Fight.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 3—John Vanbeest, champion feather weight of the Northwest, and Billy Welch fought 116 rounds, London prize ring rules, before a select crowd here to-day The fight was given Vanbeest. Welch was fairly cut to pieces with blood and his right hand broken.

Clearing House Exchanges.

BOSTON, March 3—Dispatches to the Post from managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States show the total gross exchanges for the week ending March 2 were $1,024,760,885, an increase of 16 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year

Boulanger's Adherents.

PARIS, March 3.—Five thousand letters were seized at the offices of the Patriotic League A cursory examination shows a large number of the letters are from subalterns and field officers in the army, and indicate the adherence of the writers to Boulangerism

The Peruvian Cabinet Resigns.

LIMA, March 3.—The cabinet has resigned The reason has not been published No action will be taken by the executive until Wednesday.

Loss to the British Government.

LONDON March 3.—Government small arms stored at Weedon burned, causing a loss of $500,000

Death of Ex-Congressman Magood.

MILTON, KY., March 3—Ex Congressman Henry Magood died to night at Darlington

GREAT THOUGHTS OF GREAT POETS

Men are but children of a larger growth
Our appetites are apt to change, as theirs
And full as craving for and full as vain
—*Dryden*

His pencil was striking resistless and grand
His manners were free, graceful, complying and bland.
Still born to improve as in every part,
His pencil our faces, his manners our heart.
—*Goldsmith Retaliation*

Pleasures are few, and fewer we enjoy
Hopes, like quicksilver, is bright and coy
We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill,
Still it slides less, and it glitters still,
If seized at last, computes your mighty gains,
What is it but rank poison in your veins?
—*Young*

Night is the time for rest
How sweet, when labors close,
To gather round an aching breast
The calm of repose
Sleep! 'tis the only balm that can
Relieve our own dailiful ben!
—*James Montgomery*

But the gentlest of all are those sounds full of feeling
That soft from the lute of some lover are stealing—
Some lover who knows all the heart touching power
Of a lute and a sigh in the magical hour
—*Moore*

Now of us leave this earth and all our eye
To the better colors of green azure sky
And all its sun and its natural spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red
And all its flaming yellow bright
And all oozing silver for the peaceful night.
—*Prior*

Remember thee?
Yes, from the chilled icy memory
I will wipe away the frail friend records,
All sweet looks all forms all pressures past,
That youth and observation copied there
And in its act cancel all alone shall live
While the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baser matter
—*Shakespeare*

Where rose the mountain there to him were friends
Where rolled the ocean thereon was his home
Where a blue sky and glowing clime extends
He had the passion and the power to roam,
The desert forest cavern, breaker's foam,
Were unto him companionship they spake
A mutual language clearer than the tones
Of human tongue, which he would oft forsake
For nature's pages glazed by sunbeams on the lake.
—*Byron Childe Harold.*

Of scant of approaching day
The merchant appears, mother of dews,
At first faint gliming in the dappled east,
Till far over ether spreads the widening glow;
And from it shoots the lustre of her face,
While trembling the clouds away, with quicken'd step
Brown light retires young day pours in space,
And opens all a lawny prospect wide.
—*Thompson.*

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars, also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

CHAMPION O'CONNOR.

He Defeats Jake Gaudaur in the San Francisco Race.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALASKA

Governor Swineford and Marshal Atkins Send in Their Resignations—Crime and Casualties in the Northwest.

SAN FRANCISCO March 3—The three-mile boat race between William O'Connor of Toronto and Jake Gaudaur of St Louis for $1000 a side and the championship of America was rowed this afternoon over the Alameda course in front of San Francisco's city almost five miles from this city

Early in the afternoon a stiff breeze began blowing and long, before the time announced for the race to take place it was evident that the water would be rough but notwithstanding the swell which was on both men evinced a desire to row Alfred J Tobin was the referee and W R Vance timekeeper O'Connor's judges won the choice for place and he was given the inside course where the water was much smoother than Gaudaur's course

After some delay the men were sent away at 4 o'clock, O'Connor catching water first At the start both men were rowing thirty six strokes per minute When about three hundred yards from the starting point Gaudaur made a stroke owing to the rough water but regained it and made a spurt till the quarter was reached when he again lost the water and turning his boat around he came back and gave up the race

O'Connor steered somewhat wildly about the half mile point but soon regained the straight course and made the turn, a mile and a half, in nine minutes and forty seconds

On the home stretch he quickened his stroke and made the starting point in nineteen minutes and forty five seconds and was declared winner of the race by the referee

Only a small crowd assembled to witness the race, owing to the fact that a report was current that the race was already fixed This report seems to be strengthened by the fact that Gaudaur gave up with so little effort although handicapped by rough water Betting was very light and but few pools were sold on the race Outside money was offered on O'Connor with odds of two to one, but there were very few takers.

THE SPECTATORS WERE DISGUSTED

The *Examiner* to-morrow will say Jake Gaudaur rowed a short quarter of a mile race against William O'Connor on the Alameda course this afternoon and then quit The champion continued over the course and then went off to count up the gate money and assure himself he would get it before he left (he was greatly in need of his health only) From Gaudaur's quitting, sporting people argue that the race was on the level on the ground that if it had been a prearranged affair Gaudaur would have gone over the course, and the finish would have been close enough to make it look like a race Be this as it may there were from 3000 to 4000 people who paid half a dollar each to see a race and went away disgusted because they saw only one man go over the course There would have been some trouble at the gate if there had been anybody for the crowd to demand a return of the admission fees from but ticket takers went not there when the crowd started home

FROM TACOMA.

Line of the New Cable Road—The Ship Harbor Scheme Fails Through.

TACOMA, March 3—The Villard Oaks syndicate have purchased the remaining one-fourth of Nelson Bennett's street railway stock and now own the whole property They have just completed the purchase of a block between A street and Cliff avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets on which to build a power house for their cable road plant The first cable road will be built along A street from the power house to Sixth, from Sixth to K street, along K street to Eleventh street, down Eleventh to Pacific avenue along Pacific avenue to Thirteenth and around Thirteenth to the power house Work will be commenced at once on the cable road.

The land just bought has 285 feet front on P street and is 150 feet deep In addition to the power house, car repair shop and other buildings power house, car repair shop and other buildings will be erected The city jail and hose house No 2 stand in the street along side of the power house property and the city council will be asked to remove them so as to allow room for the cable circuit.

The Pacific avenue horse car line is being extended to Twenty sixth street as rapidly as possible A new line has been built from Ninth street up M Helena avenue to the Hotel Rochester and will be operated by horse power Cars on this line will commence running to-morrow morning

From well posted men it is learned to-day that a scheme to build a railway from Ship harbor through Skagit or Cody's pass has fallen through and that even a coal road from Ship harbor to the Skagit river, part of which has been graded, has been abandoned

T J Milner, assistant superintendent of the Oregon Improvement Company at Seattle, resigned a few weeks ago to take charge of the new enterprise, the resignation taking effect Friday last Since the abandonment of the Ship harbor scheme Milner has determined to sue Elijah Smith for damages to a large amount

Confirmation of this is found in the fact that ex Assistant General Manager J M Buckley, of the leading vice president of the Northern Pacific, who has held on to 800 acres of Northern Pacific, who has held on to 800 acres of land in Ship harbor for ten or twelve years and refused to sell at any price, and who two weeks ago, was jubilant over the prospects for making Ship harbor a great railway terminus now offers his 800 acres for sale at a low price.

LATEST ALASKA NEWS.

Governor Swineford and Marshal Atkins Resign—Terrible Indian Tragedy.

PORT TOWNSEND, W T, March 3—Advices from Sitka, Alaska per steamer Queen to-day, state that H. H. Swineford, governor, and Barton Atkins, United States marshal, have tendered their resignations to the department to take effect to morrow, or as soon after as their successors are appointed. The former is disposing of his property and mining interests in Alaska. The Alaskanites are urging John Brady as Swineford's successor

Particulars of a double tragedy at Hoonah mission have been received. A wealthy, influential overbearing Indian named Johnson, came to the mission and got drunk He was greatly insulted by the men and was foolish toward the women Any female striking his fancy, whether married or single, he would attempt her ruin. He espied a young married Christian Indian woman and chased her to her door, which she entered and barred Her husband was notified and came to the house which Johnson had gone away from for a few minutes to procure an axe Returning he cut down the door procure an axe Returning he cut down the door The husband then went and got a rifle bullet through the head, killing him instantly and blowing out his brains. Johnson's friends gathered around and according to Indian fashion, demanded a life for a life, and the protector of his wife's virtue was publicly shot dead

Arthur Atkins came down with an insane man in charge en route to the government asylum at Washington, who attempted to explode a mass of dynamite containing eighty tons of giant powder The plot was discovered in time to prevent the entire annihilation of the island and of Juneau City

A gold mine on Admiralty island near Juneau, has been bonded for $50,000 to a Boston company All of the mines were worked up to February when the cold weather commenced. Commander Cook of the government steamer Pinta is stationed at Sitka as a naval force.

TWO MINERS KILLED.

Singular Fatalities in the Mines of the Butte District.

HELENA March 3—An era of singular fatalities is now prevailing in the mines of the Butte district. Two more unfortunates were sent to eternity yesterday, and a third is here that has occurred there within forty eight hours

James Sullivan, of the Blue Bird mine and Owen Williams of the Gagnon mine, were the victims

The Blue Bird accident was a peculiar one and the account given of it by miners shows it to be without a parallel Sullivan was going down the engineer's platform in the cage with his back to it which was on both men evinced a desire to row Alfred J Tobin was the referee and W R Vance timekeeper O'Connor's judges won the choice for place and he was given the inside course where the water was much smoother than Gaudaur's course

After some delay the men were sent away at 4 o'clock, O'Connor catching water first At the start both men were rowing thirty six strokes per minute When about three hundred yards from the starting point Gaudaur made a stroke owing to the rough water but regained it and made a spurt till the quarter was reached when he again lost the water and turning his boat around he came back and gave up the race

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FROM TACOMA.

Line of the New Cable Road—The Ship Harbor Scheme Fails Through.

TACOMA, March 3—The Villard Oaks syndicate have purchased the remaining one-fourth of Nelson Bennett's street railway stock and now own the whole property They have just completed the purchase of a block between A street and Cliff avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets on which to build a power house for their cable road plant The first cable road will be built along A street from the power house to Sixth, from Sixth to K street, along K street to Eleventh street, down Eleventh to Pacific avenue along Pacific avenue to Thirteenth and around Thirteenth to the power house Work will be commenced at once on the cable road.

The land just bought has 285 feet front on P street and is 150 feet deep In addition to the power house, car repair shop and other buildings will be erected The city jail and hose house No 2 stand in the street along side of the power house property and the city council will be asked to remove them so as to allow room for the cable circuit.

The Pacific avenue horse car line is being extended to Twenty sixth street as rapidly as possible A new line has been built from Ninth street up M Helena avenue to the Hotel Rochester and will be operated by horse power Cars on this line will commence running to-morrow morning

From well posted men it is learned to-day that a scheme to build a railway from Ship harbor through Skagit or Cody's pass has fallen through and that even a coal road from Ship harbor to the Skagit river, part of which has been graded, has been abandoned

T J Milner, assistant superintendent of the Oregon Improvement Company at Seattle, resigned a few weeks ago to take charge of the new enterprise, the resignation taking effect Friday last Since the abandonment of the Ship harbor scheme Milner has determined to sue Elijah Smith for damages to a large amount

Confirmation of this is found in the fact that ex Assistant General Manager J M Buckley, of the leading vice president of the Northern Pacific, who has held on to 800 acres of land in Ship harbor for ten or twelve years and refused to sell at any price, and who two weeks ago, was jubilant over the prospects for making Ship harbor a great railway terminus now offers his 800 acres for sale at a low price.

LATEST ALASKA NEWS.

Governor Swineford and Marshal Atkins Resign—Terrible Indian Tragedy.

PORT TOWNSEND, W T, March 3—Advices from Sitka, Alaska per steamer Queen to-day, state that H. H. Swineford, governor, and Barton Atkins, United States marshal, have tendered their resignations to the department to take effect to morrow, or as soon after as their successors are appointed. The former is disposing of his property and mining interests in Alaska. The Alaskanites are urging John Brady as Swineford's successor

Particulars of a double tragedy at Hoonah mission have been received. A wealthy, influential overbearing Indian named Johnson, came to the mission and got drunk He was greatly insulted by the men and was foolish toward the women Any female striking his fancy, whether married or single, he would attempt her ruin. He espied a young married Christian Indian woman and chased her to her door, which she entered and barred Her husband was notified and came to the house which Johnson had gone away from for a few minutes to procure an axe Returning he cut down the door The husband then went and got a rifle bullet through the head, killing him instantly and blowing out his brains. Johnson's friends gathered around and according to Indian fashion, demanded a life for a life, and the protector of his wife's virtue was publicly shot dead

Arthur Atkins came down with an insane man in charge en route to the government asylum at Washington, who attempted to explode a mass of dynamite containing eighty tons of giant powder The plot was discovered in time to prevent the entire annihilation of the island and of Juneau City

A gold mine on Admiralty island near Juneau, has been bonded for $50,000 to a Boston company All of the mines were worked up to February when the cold weather commenced. Commander Cook of the government steamer Pinta is stationed at Sitka as a naval force.

FROM SEATTLE.

Another Perjury Case That Has Grown Out of the Wickersham Trial

SEATTLE W T March 4—Assistant Marshal Ratcliff arrested here this morning from Yakima having in custody C W Young who was indicted for perjury by the grand jury on Friday Young was a witness in the Wickersham trial and testified that he had seen R F Radebaugh of Tacoma at McGovern's assignation house with Sadie B and that on March 1887 Radebaugh proved an alibi and this led to the indictment of Young This makes the fourth perjury case that has grown out of the Wickersham trial

A young man named Randolph Henry who is attempting to board a moving train at the Depot bound shore depot at 8 o'clock this morning fell under the cars His left leg was cut off at the ankle and his right foot badly crushed At 9 o'clock this even ng he was reported very weak from loss of blood and it is considered doubtful if he will live He is a stranger in Seattle and claims to be a resident of Tacoma.

FROM CENTRALIA.

The First Three Story Building in Lewis County—Growth of the Town

CENTRALIA, Lewis Co, W T March 3—The new hotel in the Railroad addition to Centralia is fast nearing completion It will be the first three story building in this county Other houses are going up on every hand and many new stores

On the grading for the new railroad fifty more men have been set at work this week They are pushing the grade rapidly

James Bros merchants in Centralia are shipping fifty head of dressed mutton to-day to the Tacoma markets

Ella infant child of Mr and Mrs Todd formerly of Texas, but for some months residents of Centralia died to day

A son of Mr John James of Grand Mound, died yesterday He has been a sufferer for many years and death was a happy release

Rev Mrs Doneaster formerly pastor of the Second Baptist church, assisted her former congregation with that church last week, and on Sabbath last she preached in the First Baptist church

Rev R M Johnston of Chehalis, will conduct Episcopal services in the Methodist church next Tuesday evening

Mr Warren's new building is nearly finished The upper floor will be used as an Odd Fellows hall

There are good prospects for a second paper in Centralia which town is as well able to furnish matter for two weeklies as Chehalis If it is no more last week it have returned East to bring back everything necessary to the publication of a first class paper

Mrs Washington is quite low with but little hopes of recovery

Mrs Robinson of Lincoln creek who was vaccinated some months ago has almost lost the use of her arm, and is now in town under the care of Dr Barker

A close canvass of Centralia by competent men shows the present population to be 1200 an increase of about 400 since August last Buildings are still continuing to go up and old buildings of the eastern states have them to the more genial climate of Washington territory

DR. FOWLER ROBBED.

He Is the Victim of Two Bunko Ruffians at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 3—Dr Edwin W Fowler of San Francisco a prominent member of the Bancroft History Company arrived this evening and was made the victim of quite a bunko trick On the train he met two agreeable gentlemen who introduced themselves as business men of Los Angeles On getting off the train the gentlemen accosted Dr Fowler offered a loan of a small amount and pulled out his pocketbook to make change he did so one man grabbed his pocketbook and ran Simultaneously his confederate struck Dr Fowler a blow on the back of the head which he thought was fatal The assailant actually laid in the pocket book There is no clue to the ruffians.

PACIFIC COAST FAILURES

The Record for the Month of February as Compared With Last Year

SAN FRANCISCO March 3—Bradstreet's mercantile agency reports sixty three failures in the Pacific coast states and territories for the month of February with assets of $1 197 and liabilities of $279,836 as compared with 103 for the previous month with assets of $196 370 and liabilities of $435 311 and fifty nine for the corresponding month of 1888, with assets of $95,310 and the liabilities of $291,047 The failures for the past month are divided among the states and territories as follows California 21 assets, $69,738 liabilities, $19 592 Oregon, 21 assets $47,800 liabilities $42 124 Washington territory 11, assets, $48,000 liabilities $1,67—

ALL HANDS AT THE PUMPS

The American Ship General McClellan Returns to Port Leaking Badly.

PORT TOWNSEND W T March 3—The American ship General McClellan from Hiogo Japan for Port of Ayres, lumber laden, put in here badly She was piloted in on her near Cape Flattery last night on her starboard beams and close to shore Captain Morris left the vessel here thirty days ago and the vessel was then leaking badly Captain Kent who takes the same view of the matter Kent says he will have to dismantle her and sell her here Law will have no trial as the ship is not worth much Crew will be discharged as the owner of dairy refuses to pay them

THE COWLITZ RIVER.

Citizens of Toledo to Build a Light Draught Steamer for Their Trade

TOLEDO Lewis County, W T March 3—Quite a stir has lately been created among the inhabitants of Toledo and surrounding districts. For some time past they have been experiencing the lethargy in the matter of freighting to and from the Sound cities, and propose to build a boat light draught to run daily at all seasons between the town here and Castle Rock, and by this means they hope to be able to ship in and out all their freight.

Fire at Fort Townsend

PORT TOWNSEND, W T, March 3—J Corrigan's tailor shop was destroyed last night by fire, loss, $4000, fully insured

More Mormon Recruits.

ATLANTA Ga, March 3.—A party of fifteen Mormons passed through this city early this morning on their way to Utah. They came from South Georgia and were in charge of two missionaries

NOTE AND COMMENT.

One of these days the history of the Cantiam mines will be written up, and there will be a strange tale of early discoveries, and how as far back as 1860, people went into the mountains prospecting, and that in the autumn of 1860 Allan McCaddin, a sea captain, made the famous find and set up and operate a quartz mill, and that in proved that the discovery lit upon a claim that was very rich in gold but the main ledge did not pay! Then the mountains were abandoned, and for years nothing was done. In the course of time other prospectors and workers went there, and work commenced, and at length good mines were found, and the enterprise of the faithful was rewarded. About the year 1880 there will be live growing towns in those mountain gulches, railroads will reach them and there will be the roaring din of machinery pounding and grinding all through the twentieth century claiming up millions of treasure. People will wonder how it was that so many years passed and no one or prospectors could find nothing when the mountains were fairly alive with treasure. There has been a great deal of prospecting done on the head waters of all the streams that put into the Willamette from the Cascades and it is well known that gold and silver lead exist and are found in abundance in the Cantiam country, and the development of these mines will be a good part for the future of our state.

The bill providing for the office of road commissioner does away with the office of judge commissioner and provides that the first commissioner shall be elected by the legislature at the next session of the legislature, the latter to be composed of two members from each county in the district. The bill provides that one county shall be selected each year, and it is not certain that it will be Marion county, but it is probable that it will be. It provides that the commissioner shall receive $3000 per year and expenses, but it does not say whether it is to be paid by the state or by the counties. It provides that the commissioner shall be appointed by the governor, but it does not say positively that he shall be appointed by the governor. It is not clear, either, whether there will be any fund available for the first year. The legislature did not make any appropriation for the commissioner's salary or expenses, and it is not clear how the money is to be raised. The bill is very indefinite in many respects, and it would require a good deal of study to determine what it means. Yesterday the bill was referred to the committee on roads and highways, but it is not likely that it will be reported back from that committee for some time. It is not likely that it will be passed at this session of the legislature. The bill is very indefinite in many respects, and it would require a good deal of study to determine what it means. Yesterday the bill was referred to the committee on roads and highways, but it is not likely that it will be reported back from that committee for some time. It is not likely that it will be passed at this session of the legislature.

A MODERN CLEOPATRA.

The Dangerous Princess Eliminch—Men Entrapped to Death.

Mysterious Disappearance of Admirers Who Enjoyed Her Society—One Who Escaped at the Last Moment.

PARIS Letter to New York World

The Princess Eliminch sister of the khedive the richest and most noted woman in the East who possesses the finest palace in Cairo has led a life of pleasure that has no parallel in modern history She has received a European education and as is usual in Egypt was married to a Turkish pasha old enough to be her grandfather by her mother He was ugly and dishonest and ugly but his dowry was $80 000 000 In thirty days she had seen enough of him to despise him and as no Turk dare enter his wife's apartments if she reverses her door the princess leaving them outside her door the princess availed herself of this privilege during the two months she lived in Constantinople Her physicians advised her to spend the winter there Arriving there she fell at the knees of her brother the khedive, and declared that she preferred death to living with her antiquated husband He appointed him to the generalship of Bogakin, on the Red sea and as he never arrived it is presumed he was poisoned this being the favorite method by which the khedives silence their foes Footloose and free the princess now began a life of romance cruelty profligacy adventure, dissipation and debauchery that has never been surpassed The princess opened a seraglio upon the site of the old Shoubra palace and at once began a series of performances that set all Europe and the East to talking

There was a young Swiss officer named Goll in the service of the khedive and one day the princess seeing him became enamored and asked the khedive to transfer him to her service This was done and a Swiss chalet was erected over the archway for his use while he became the princess' master of ceremonies They were now constantly together and those who paid homage to the princess were introduced by Goll He managed her estates, became enormously rich and a public character

After four years of devotion it was rumored that Goll had tired of his dusky princess and formed an attachment for a French actress Blanchine Ledoe and those of his friends who knew the Egyptian well advised him to be well off with the old love before he was on with the new for a vengeance that fire dwith a foot of velvet but strikes with a hand of steel would surely overtake him He paid no attention to these warnings and one morning disappeared while Mlle Ledac was found strangled in her apartment The princess offered $5000 reward for information that would lead to his discovery, and ten days later the banks of the Nile overflowed and the mutilated remains of young Goll were deposited in a field adjoining the palace The hands and feet were tied together the eyes torn from their sockets and the heart pierced through and through The Swiss consul demanded an inquiry but it was only a formality Following the seven following years several young men of fine personal and native families who had found favor in the eyes of the princess disappeared, until an Austrian physician named Carnelli gay and dashing, who had lived in Cairo about a year while driving one evening on the Shoubra road, was stopped and invited to a garden party in her carriage He was ushered in and fifty nine days after he was seen no more Kismull Pasha had been taken suddenly ill and that he had a carriage to take the doctor to his side He was driven at a rapid pace to the seraglio and seeing resistance was useless was soon a prisoner in the Swiss chalet of the unfortunate Goll The eunuch administered to his wants He ate a dainty supper that was provided for him and then without undressing lay down on the divan permitted bed Early in the morning he arose and strolled into the garden, but every step was followed by the eunuch, who said his name was Kerim Agra, and on approaching the outer gate was advised to seek shelter from the sun in the chalet He spent the day in reading the well selected books of the library and vainly trying to pump the eunuch During the whole twenty three days that he was a prisoner the only persons he saw were the eunuch and the princess

At 7 o'clock one evening the eunuch told him the patient wished to see him. They descended into the cellar of the chalet and an iron door being opened in a cave, they entered a well constructed underground passage and after going 200 yards mounted a stairway at the top of which, opening an iron door, Agra told the doctor to enter, and disappeared He was in the princess' apartments, where he was welcomed by her in person The three weeks the doctor lived the life of happy slavery, and considered the princess as being scarcely less than a celestial On the evening of the twenty second day about 10 o'clock, Kerim Agra rushed in and said that one of the grooms had been dangerously kicked by a horse She asked the doctor if he would attend to the injured He consented The eunuch opened the door The princess kissed her jeweled hand to the doctor and told him to speedily return

Instead of going by the passage leading to the chalet, and which the doctor knew led to the stables, the eunuch opened a door in the opposite direction and entered a dark passage, followed by the doctor, whose suspicions were now thoroughly aroused He could

AT THE STATE CAPITAL

The Governor May Attend the New York Celebration.

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Secretary McBride's Health Greatly Improved—A Good Story on Representative Geer—Another Batch of Amended Laws

SALEM, March 3.—Governor Pennoyer has not yet made up his mind in regard to attending the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington at New York on April 30. If there is a general attendance of governors he will go as he says, if not, he will probably designate some one else to represent the state.

From what he can learn many governors will take part in the ceremonies and it is quite likely that Oregon's chief executive hearing no more veto messages to write for another two years, will be on hand. The committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration, has kept him well posted as to the prospective features of the great event, and he is greatly taken with the idea of attending.

These are busy times around the secretary of state's office. Secretary McBride and his clerks are now hard at work copying the acts of the legislature and will begin supplying the state printer with copy in a few weeks and in about ninety days that familiar volume known as "Session Laws" will make its appearance.

The secretary was kept pretty busy the entire session and could be found in his office every day from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. He stood the work very well and seems thoroughly to enjoy the long hours, which he continues to keep, notwithstanding the adjournment. The duties of the office are manifarious, to say the least, and are multiplying so rapidly that he has to be on hand early and late to dispose of the correspondence which every mail brings.

Secretary McBride's many friends will be glad to know that he has recovered his general health. His condition has improved steadily since his return from his extended sojourn in California last April, and he is once more his former self.

Above all things the state should improve the grounds surrounding the state house. Many are in favor of the plan of closing the two streets running north and south on each side of the capitol and throwing the grounds around the big building and the square between it and the court house into a large public park with drives in it. This, with the half block west of the state house, which the legislature authorized the state to purchase of John B. Waldo for $5000, would make a very creditable small park and if properly fixed up and set with flower beds, would add greatly to the appearance of the building. This plan will ultimately be adopted and carried out. The state House grounds proper are now in a crude condition, not even being surrounded by a sidewalk.

No one disputes that every member of the legislature, at the adjournment of the session, packed into his grip or dry goods box, secured for the purpose, every bit of stationery and all books furnished by the secretary of state, and some of them even looked wistfully at their desks and the massive pillars supporting the Corinthian front of the capitol, as if half regretting that they did not possess the strength of a Samson to carry them off.

The other day Representative Geer, of Marion county, was seen coming out of the hall of representatives, carrying one of the big, comfortable, easy chairs.

"Hello, Mr. Geer, what are you doing?" sung out a reporter for a local paper, who had been making a tour of the building in search of news.

"S-o-h-h-i-n-g," confessedly depositing the chair on the floor and dropping into it.

"Very likely," continued the ubiquitous reporter. "We all know that you legislators carried off everything that was not too hot or too heavy when the session ended but for a man, and a Marion county man, to come back here several days afterward and when no one is looking try to carry off a chair—that looks bad."

"Hush, don't say a word said Geer. 'If this gets to THE OREGONIAN I will never hear the last of it."

The reporter agreed not to publish the incident but the story was too good to keep and everybody in Salem knows it now.

The truth is, Geer was the victim of circumstances in this case. He is one of the house committee appointed to examine the journal, and while at work found that owing to his attenuated physical structure—he being known as the tall sycamore of the Waldo hills—he could obtain no comfort in the short-backed chair he was occupying, so for his own convenience he decided to get one of the house chairs. The stairway leading from the house to the room where the committee was working is too small to admit the passage of so much chair and man, and Geer was just wondering his way out the main door toward a wider stairway when the reporter happened on the scene.

For the benefit of those who kept files of all bills introduced in both houses during the session, the following list of bills which have become law will become laws in printed. Those approved by Governor Pennoyer were as follows:

Senate bills—Nos 34, 34, 74, 88, 70, 109, 206, 117, 126, 53, 70, 190, 116, 23, 193, 177, 96, 149, 96, 17, 173, 65, 194, 47, 143, 113, 113, 179, 165, 47, 202, 201, 89, 14, 159, 11, 91, 20, 1, 138, 108, 107, 91, 126, 57, 61, 141, 108, 1, 146, 161, 1, 22, 41, 37. Total, 50.

House bills—Nos 14, 60, 124, 62, 122, 5, 64, 50, 241, 110, 193, 14, 227, 204, 40, 102, 25, 201, 69, 51, 72, 4, 141, 17, 147, 106, 31, 165, 7, 84, 12, 204, 212, 157, 221, 114, 145, 155, 24, 20, 15, 59, 83, 96, 93, 92, 17, 67, 68, 18, 240, 19. Total, 52.

The bills which he filed to become laws without his signature were the following:

Senate bills—Nos 109, 86, 21, 6, 8, 69, 191, 85, 8, 47, 207, 135, 111, 153, 209, 15, 5, 86, 186, 97, 88, 190, 205, 18. Total, 25.

House bills—Nos. 93, 91, 46, 13, 30, 41, 37, 33, 1, 6, 157, 198, 54, 55, 115, 194, 85, 71, 32, 104, 176, 164, 230, 152, 180, 196, 242, 228, 216, and 1 joint memorial bill, the number of which the writer has forgotten. Total, 50.

The legislature passed 170 bills, of which number Governor Pennoyer signed 112 and so he filed to become laws without his approval. The other three—the fish bills of Senators Steel and Shadduck and Representative Crook—he vetoed since the adjournment of the session.

Appended are summaries of amended laws. This completes the list.

The law relating to insurance companies was pretty well patched up.

Section 2864, which adjudges the insurance commissioner guilty of a felony and makes him liable to a fine not to exceed $5000 or imprisonment for five years, or both if he receives any compensation beyond that prescribed in the law or for neglect to perform any service has been amended so that the commissioner may furnish copies of any certificate or license issued by him, and may per form any other service and receive therefor the compensation provided by law.

The amendment to section 3567 requires that insurance corporations hereafter organized must, before assuming any risk, have a paid up and an impaired cash capital of $100,000.

The additions to section 3580 hold the state responsible for the safety of all deposits made with it by insurance corporations. In lieu of the deposit required by law any foreign corporation may invest in real estate in the state in a sum not less than $50,000 as provided upon investment by rules by the insurance commissioner. The title thereto must be vested in the state treasurer as trustee for the company, and the property shall be held for the benefit of all the persons doing business with the corporation. If a company desires to withdraw from business from the state it must give six months notice by publication in a newspaper and if at the end of that time no claim has been presented the property may be sold and the proceeds turned over to the company. The property may be sold at any time and other property purchased in its stead if the company so requests the state treasurer.

According to the amendments to section 3 80 every foreign corporation doing business in Oregon is required to maintain a general agent who shall receive a weekly reports of business done by his sub-agents. On the first of May 1 of each year he must make up a statement of business transacted during the year ended December 31. This statement shall set forth the gross premiums received, from which shall be deducted premiums returned, reinsurance, agents' commissions office expenses and licenses paid in the state. Within thirty days after rendering such an account the agent must pay the insurance commissioner a tax of 1 per cent, on the net premiums.

The law of 1887 creating the railroad commission was amended by the addition of one more member of each commission. This bill was vetoed by Governor Pennoyer and both houses passed it over his veto.

Section 8098 relating to the descent and distribution of the property of deceased persons is amended so as to be applicable to married women. Subdivisions 2, 3, 4 and 5 are amended so as to read as follows:

Second—If the intestate shall leave no lineal descendants, such real property shall descend to his wife, or if the intestate be a married woman and leave no lineal descendants, then such real property shall descend to her husband and if the intestate leave no wife nor husband then such real property shall descend to his or her father.

Third—If the intestate shall leave no lineal descendants, neither husband nor wife, nor father, such real property shall descend in equal shares to the brother and sister of the intestate and to the children of any deceased brother or sister by right of representation, but if the intestate shall leave a mother also, she shall take an equal share with such brothers and sisters.

Fourth—If the intestate shall have no lineal descendants, neither husband nor wife, nor father, brother nor sister, living at his or her death such real property shall descend to his mother, to the exclusion of the issue of the deceased brothers or sisters of the intestate.

Fifth—If the intestate shall leave no lineal descendants, neither husband nor wife, nor father, mother, brother nor sister, such real property shall descend to his or her next of kin in equal degree, excepting that when there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degree but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor should be preferred to those claiming through a more remote ancestor.

The act of 1887 authorizing county courts to build armories in towns having a population of 10,000 is amended so that armories may be built in towns with 900 population.

The act of 1887 authorizing The Dalles to issue $50 000 in bonds to introduce pure water was amended by increasing the amount to $100,000. The bill as originally introduced made the bonds non taxable but the exemption clause was stricken out when the house failed to pass the Portland water bill over the veto of Governor Pennoyer.

The stock law as amended fixes the salaries of the stock inspectors of the several counties as follows:

Baker $100, Benton $25, Clatsop $25, Columbia $25, Coos $25, Crook $500, Curry $300, Douglas $100, Gilliam $800, Grant $800, Jackson $400, Josephine $25, Klamath $100, Lake $900, Lane $25, Linn $25, Marion $50, Morrow $800, Multnomah $25, Malheur $400, Polk $25, Tillamook $25, Umatilla $400, Union $800, Wasco $800, Wallowa $400, Washington $25, Yamhill $25.

The road laws are modified to some extent. The changes in section 4061 make it the duty of the county court to control the working and repairing out of county roads; to supervise the construction of bridges, to remove supervisors for incompetency or disobedience of orders and in counties having a population of 30,000 to appoint a road master and fix his salary. The amendment in section 4075 authorizes the county court to make roads not less than sixty feet nor more than eighty feet wide. The amendment in section 4085 changes the time before which the road supervisor is required to make a list of the names of persons liable to be called to work on roads from April 1 to February 1.

The following subdivisions have been added to section 4085 which prescribes the duties of the road supervisor in making his assessment and estimate of property:

Third—It shall call out and have performed two thirds of the total work in his district, as may be assessed in the manner provided in this section, upon the public roads in his district, before the first day of April following unless the county court, upon good cause shown, shall extend the time for performing said labor.

Fourth—Providing that in counties containing 10 000 inhabitants or over, the county court of such county in the state at the time of levying taxes for county purposes, may levy a tax upon all the taxable property in its county, not to exceed two mills upon the dollar and in addition thereto a poll tax of $2 may be assessed upon every person who shall be liable to pay a state poll tax which taxes shall be collected with and at the same time and in the same manner as county taxes shall be collected, and shall be paid into the county treasury, and shall be kept as a separate fund, to be known as the road fund, and shall be used for the purpose of laying out, opening, making and repairing county roads, and building and repairing bridges. Whenever the county court of any county shall levy a tax as aforesaid no other tax nor taxes for the purposes in this section maintained shall be levied or collected. Such county court shall annually make an apportionment of the taxes so collected among the several road districts in the county, and direct the amounts so apportioned to be paid to the supervisor of roads therein. In making the apportionment the court shall have due regard to the amount of taxes collected in the several road districts, to the condition of the roads and necessity for repairs, and to the amount of travel thereon.

The law prescribing the duties of county school superintendents has been amended in several particulars. The scope and power of the superintendents has been enlarged to a considerable extent thereby.

Home is not made a few amendments in the code of civil procedure. Section 387 as revised reads as follows:

As soon as the pleadings are completed if the suit be one in equity or a question of fact the court shall refer the case to a referee pursuant to provisions of section 815 of the code of civil procedure as so amended and annotated by W. Lair Hill *provided*, that the testimony of any or all of the witnesses in a suit in equity may, by the consent of the parties and of the court, be taken orally at the hearing and in suits for a dissolution of the marriage contract, the court shall have power in all cases, by special order or standing rule to order the testimony to be taken in like manner. *And provided further*, that when any testimony is taken orally in open court in an equity suit upon any issue of fact therein, arising from the filing of an answer or replication, such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the judge of court or by a person under his direction or, in the event there be an official reporter of such court said testimony may be taken in shorthand by such official reporter and said testimony, when so reduced to writing or when transcribed by such official reporter if in shorthand, shall not a thereof and duly certified shall be filed with the papers in the suit and be regarded as a deposition or depositions and testimony in the case on appeal to an appellate court.

Subdivision 2 of section 541 as amended reads: If the appeal be from a decree, it shall state at such together the testimony depositions and other papers on file in his office containing the evidence heard or offered on trial in the court below and shall also transmit a certificate to that effect, and deliver them to the appellant with the transcript taking therefor his receipt in duplicate one of which he shall file in his office and deliver the other to his respondent when so requested. For the purpose of acquiring jurisdiction the appellate court such evidence shall be deemed a part of the transcript, and shall be filed accordingly.

The act of October 19 1878, authorizing The Dalles to sell certain tract of land was amended in a few particulars so as to give the city more power to sell.

The different sections of the law relating to the selection and adoption of text books are amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2575—He (state superintendent of public instruction) shall under the direction of the state board of education issue a circular to each county superintendent and to each member of the state board of examiners, containing a list of all books required to be taught in the public schools, together with the wholesale, retail, exchange and introductory prices of all books in said list. Each person entitled to vote under this act shall, after due consideration write opposite each study the text book or series of text books preferred. The aforesaid county superintendent and state examiners shall transmit such lists, duly attested, to the superintendent of public instruction who shall cause the same to be laid before the state board of education and the text books or series of text books which receive a majority in the majority of all the votes of the said county superintendents and state examiners shall be the author ized text book or series of text books in that branch in the public schools of this state for six years next succeeding the official announcement of the superintendent of public instruction. *And further provided* that the publishers of such text books or series of text books that may be adopted under this act shall be required to file a good and sufficient bond for the performance of any or all agreements made with them by the state board of education, that they shall furnish the wholesale and retail prices for the period of their adoption, which prices shall be named in the proposals of publishers to the state board of education prior to the adoption of such text books, and *it is further provided*, that publishers shall also file with each county superintendent and member of the state board of examiners, a copy of the proposals furnished to the state board of education for consideration, and also that the publishers (whose books are adopted) shall be required to place a printed card in each schoolhouse giving the wholesale and retail prices of all books published by them and selected for use in the public schools of this state.

Section 2. That section 2576 be amended to read as follows: Sec 2576. If no text book or series of text books in any one branch shall receive a majority of the votes of the county superintendents and state examiners then the superintendent of public instruction shall immediately report to the county superintendents and members of the state board of examiners the two text books receiving the highest number of votes, and from them the superintendents and state examiners shall forth with make a selection and transmit their votes to the superintendent of public instruction, which votes shall be canvassed and the result announced as in section 2577 of this act, and the text books or series of text books so selected shall be the author ized text books as provided by this act.

Section 3. That section 2577 be amended to read as follows: Sec 2577. It is hereby provided that the superintendent of public instruction shall issue the next circular to be issued within 6 years after the selection of text books made in the year 1888 and shall issue a similar circular every 6 years thereafter, and require answer on or before the first day of January following, and immediately any such answer before the state board of education who shall canvass the answers and ascertain the series of text books desired and shall instruct the secretary of the board to officially inform each county superintendent of the result of such vote and the county superintendents shall immediately instruct the district officers in their respective counties of the series of text books authorized under this act and it is hereby provided that said series shall be introduced in all the public schools of this state on or before the first day of October next after the canvass of such vote by the state board of education. In accordance with the provisions for changing text books and any district neglecting to so provide for the introduction of the authorized series of text books shall forfeit its proportion of the school fund for the succeeding year, and every year thereafter until all of said series are introduced, *provided* that when the persons in any school district between the ages of 4 and 20 years, as shown by the clerk's yearly report, shall equal one thousand or more in numbers, the directors of such district shall have the right to select text books for the High school only but no change in the text books in any such district shall be made at any other time than that provided for in this act, *provided, further*, that nothing in this act shall prevent the state board of education ordering the superintendent of public instruction to issue special circulars to the county superintendents and state board of examiners to select as in the regular vote any new text books or series of text books in use when in the judgment of the state board of education any text books or series of text books in use is unreasonably high price, or is found to be excelled by more recent publications in that branch or for any good and sufficient cause, and it is hereby provided that the county superintendents and state board of examiners shall select a text book or series of text books immediately as an answer to regular circulars of the superintendent of public instruction and report to him their choice, and such selections shall immediately the reafter be made known officially as in the regular selection, and such text books or series of text books so selected shall be introduced in all the common schools of the state within six months after such announcement, and any district neglecting to so provide for the introduction of such text books or series of text books shall forfeit its proportion of the school fund for each year thereafter until it complies with this requirement.

The amendment to section 2776 changes the time when county clerks are required to make to the county assessor abstracts of all unsatisfied instruments of writing whereby land or real property is made security for the payment of debt, from August 1 to July 1 of each year.

The amendment to section 3011 repeals that clause which requires a separate acknowledgment on the part of the wife when a married woman joins with her husband in making a deed of conveyance.

Section 3107 as amended reads as follows: The amendment consists in the provision that an illegitimate child shall be considered an heir of its mother and shall inherit from her property owned or personal in which or in part as the case may be. It is likewise provided that a child shall be entitled to inherit or receive as representing its mother any property real or personal of the kindred, either lineal or collateral of such mother *provided*, that when the parents of such child have formally married and the child acknowledged as husband and wife such child shall not be regarded as illegitimate within the meaning of this act, although such formal marriage shall be adjudged to be void.

The amendment to section 2648 requires the county clerk to count the vote cast for judges of the circuit court when he counts the vote for member of congress governor etc.

NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE.

New Hampshire's Election Alone Needed to Make the Body Complete—Republicans, 30; Democrats, 37.

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—The following table shows the party complexion of the next senate and the time the term of each senator expires. A successor to Chandler, of New Hampshire, alone remains to be elected.

THE NEXT SENATE

Levi P. Morton, R., president.

Term ends.		
ALABAMA.		
1891	James L. Pugh	D
1895	John T. Morgan,	D
ARKANSAS.		
1891	James K. Jones,	D
1895	James H. Berry,	D
CALIFORNIA		
1891	Leland Stanford	R.
1893	George Hearst,	D
COLORADO		
1891	Henry M. Teller	R
1895	E. O. Wolcott,	R.
CONNECTICUT		
1891	Orville H. Platt,	R.
1893	Joseph R. Hawley,	R.
DELAWARE.		
1893	George Gray,	D
1895	Anthony Higgins,	R.
FLORIDA.		
1891	Wilkinson Call	D
1893	Samuel Pasco	D
GEORGIA		
1891	Joseph E. Brown	D
1895	Alfred H. Colquitt,	D
ILLINOIS		
1891	Charles B. Farwell	R
1895	Shelby M. Cullom	R
INDIANA		
1891	D. W. Voorhees	D
1895	David Turpie	D
IOWA		
1891	William B. Allison	R
1895	James F. Wilson	R.
KANSAS		
1891	John J. Ingalls	R
1895	Preston B. Plumb	R.
KENTUCKY		
1891	J. C. S. Blackburn	D
1895	James B. Beck	D
LOUISIANA		
1891	James B. Eustis	D
1895	E. L. Gibson	D
MAINE		
1895	Eugene Hale	R
1895	William P. Frye,	R.
MARYLAND		
1891	Eph. K. Wilson,	D
1893	Arthur P. Gorman	D
MASSACHUSETTS		
1889	Henry L. Dawes	R
1889	George F. Hoar	R
MICHIGAN		
1889	P. H. Stockbridge	R.
1889	James M. Mill,	R.
MINNESOTA		
1893	C. K. Davis	R
1895	W. D. Washburn	R.
MISSISSIPPI		
1893	James Z. George	D
1895	L. C. Walthall,	D
MISSOURI		
1891	George Vest,	D
1893	F. M. Cockrell	D
NEBRASKA		
1893	A. S. Paddock	R.
1895	C. F. Manderson,	R.
NEVADA		
1891	John P. Jones	R
1895	William M. Stewart	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1891	Henry W. Blair	R
1895	A. Republican	
NEW JERSEY		
1889	Rufus Blodgett	D
1889	J. I. McPherson,	D
NEW YORK		
1891	Willis S. M. Evarts	R
1895	Frank Hiscock	R.
NORTH CAROLINA		
1891	Zebulon B. Vance	D
1895	M. W. Ransom	D
OHIO		
1891	Henry B. Payne	D
1893	John Sherman,	R
OREGON		
1891	J. H. Mitchell	R
1895	Joseph N. Dolph,	R.
PENNSYLVANIA		
1891	James D. Cameron,	R.
1893	Matthew S. Quay,	R.
RHODE ISLAND		
1895	N. W. Aldrich	R.
1895	Jonathan Chace,	R.
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1891	Wade Hampton	D
1895	M. C. Butler	D
TENNESSEE		
1893	William R. Bate,	D
1895	Isham G. Harris,	D
TEXAS		
1893	John H. Reagan	D
1895	Richard Coke,	D
VERMONT		
1891	J. S. Morrill,	R
1895	G. F. Edmunds,	R.
VIRGINIA		
1893	John W. Daniel	D
1895	John S. Barbour,	D.
WEST VIRGINIA		
1893	C. J. Faulkner	D
1895	John F. Kenna,	D
WISCONSIN		
1891	John C. Spooner	R
1893	Philetus Sawyer	R

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FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Proceedings to Take Place at Grange Hall, Hillsboro, March 14 15

THURSDAY P. M.

Welcome address Hon Thomas Tongue, Hillsboro

Response Professor E. Grimm Agricultural college

Music

Grasses for Western Oregon S. A. Clarke, Portland

Discussion

How to Make Farm Life Pleasant Mrs A. R. Shipley, Oswego

Discussion.

FRIDAY, 9 A. M.

"Silos and Ensilage," D. C. Stewart, Forest Grove

Discussion.

Music

What Is Agriculture," W. W. Baker Portland

Discussion

FRIDAY 2 P. M.

"Domestic Fowls," J. M. Garrison, Forest Grove

Discussion

Under-drainage, J. S. Sewell, Hillsboro

Discussion

"Beet Culture," Thomas Withycombe jr., Farmington.

FRIDAY 7 P. M.

"Agricultural Potpie, Hon. T. T. Geer Waldo Hills

Discussion.

Music

"General Management of Farm Stock," J. Withycombe, Hillsboro

Discussion

"Grape Culture," A. R. Shipley Oswego

Short discussions will follow each paper. It is hoped that all will be prepared to discuss the subjects as presented.

"Give Him $2, and Let Him Guess."

We once heard a man complain of feeling badly, and wondered what ailed him. A humorous friend said, "Give a doctor $2, and let him guess." It was a cutting satire on some doctors, who don't always guess right. You need not guess what ails you when your food don't digest, when your bowels and stomach are inactive, and when your head aches every day, and you are languid and easily fatigued. You are bilious, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets will bring you out all right. Small, sugar-coated, easy to take. Of druggists.

HARRISON'S POLICY.

His Views on Government Topics as Outlined by Himself.

BELIEVES IN STRENGTHENING NAVY,

Subsidizing American Steamships, Advocates Civil Service Reform, Spending the Surplus, and in Favor of Internal Improvements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 27.—President Harrison's views on a great range of public questions have been given by him freely during his term in the senate and in public addresses during the last six or eight years. Now that he has consented to assume the reins of government these views are of interest to all citizens. The following extracts from speeches delivered by him in and out of congress will show clearly what he thinks and believes:

HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

Some thinking people fear that Mr. Blaine will involve the country in war. Some conservatives seem to affect to believe that the even current of the running getting will be disturbed by the aggressive Secretary. Who blames them any? Will he wind it up grunt? My fellow citizens no one has ever heard Blaine blow a bugle. He has not the slightest purpose of foreign affairs and I am glad of it. He has never said a bitter word about Mr. Blaine's foreign policy. Neither has he ever possessed any. Unless there all imperil the public welfare by a war that we would cause the very hearts of its country to swell with blood that the dignity and honor of the country and the safety of its citizens must be maintained. Blaine is a patriot. *Fort Wayne speech at Indianapolis Time 1888.*

HE WOULD BUILD UP THE NAVY.

I am in favor of putting upon the seas enough American ships hereafter with the same tonnage and armor for force the fleet of Great Britain. I am not any foreign aggressor.

I want to see enough ships saved to help put some of the commerce of the world on the sea. Every line of steamship that ply between its ports and all ports of foreign countries either directly or by transhipment carry the mail. Before we reduce the taxation two hundred we want to get an administration in that will respond to the demand of the people and of congress that American ships shall have suitable encouragement to ply between these ports of South America and our own ports to develope the great trade that is sought. I have with them.—*Speech, Danville, Ind., August 26, 1886.*

DEEP SHIPS AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

During last winter I received petitions from a large number of the Knights of Labor assemblies of Ohio praying against the passage of the free ship bill. They said that in their opinion our ships should be built in American shops by American workmen, and not on the clyde by British workmen. I received these petitions and I agreed with them, several of the assemblies sent me a vote of thanks.

I believe that tariff duties should have regard only to the revenue to be raised but to the interest of our American producers and in particular of our American workmen. It is clear to my mind that free trade, or a tariff for revenue, or for revenue only—and these last are essentially the same—is inconsistent with a steady, sudden and secure cut in the wages of the workingmen and women in this country. The simple fact is, gentlemen, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article can not get a fair living out of the making of it it is too low.—*Speech Indianapolis, Dec mber 30 1887.*

IN REGARD TO THE SURPLUS.

In connection with the surplus of about one hundred millions a year there is danger. There are dangers of profligacy of expenditure and oth ers that require us to address ourselves promptly and intelligently to the question of a reduction of our revenue. I have said before, your people do not desire it. I would like to have that work done by the republicans because I would like to have it done with reference to some great question connected with the use of revenue should I be elected, not trust my democratic friends. I would like to have our great defenses made secure. I would like to have our navy made respectable, so that an American naval officer, as he trod the deck of the ships he sails, the starry banner in the breeze throughout the world and looked about upon her equipment and armament might feel that she was a match for the proudest ship that walked the sea with her any other flag. I would like to feel that no third rate power—aye, no first rate power—would sail into our defenseless harbors and lay our great cities under tribute. I would like to feel that the just claim of the survivors of the Union army of the late war, made sure and safe.—*Speech at Indianapolis Dec 20 1887.*

IN FAVOR OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Concerning the Hennepin canal project Mr. Harrison said in the senate in 1885:

I believe it to be the duty of congress to treat with equal justice and liberality each public work that is of national importance. Whether it be a canal or a railroad, whether it be in one section of the country or another, if it is a work of national importance, and one that the general government can properly undertake, it should receive the favorable consideration of congress. While it can not be expected that every item of expenditure will meet the approval of every member of congress, I believe that a liberal and just policy will commend itself to the general judgment of the people, and that no other policy will.

PENSIONS TO OLD SOLDIERS.

Shall our people in these times, when incomes and taxes and all burdens are bringing so many of the old soldiers to the next to feel their need? I pledge myself, and I am sure I can pledge the republican party to be faithful, generous and full to the soldiers that survive to care for them and to honor them until the last veteran sleeps his last sleep.—*Detroit speech, Feb 22, 1888.*

THE TOURIST TRAFFIC

Colonel Crocker Gives Some Information on the Southern Pacific Deal.

With Pullman.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Speaking of the fact that the Southern Pacific Company has agreed to turn over all of its second-class tourist cars to the Pullman sleeping car company, Colonel Charles F. Crocker said: "This second-class business has assumed very large proportions during the past year, and has very materially interfered with Pullman's revenue. People who had hitherto traveled first class, paying full rates, patronized the second class, and desiring to get to go second class, obtaining excellent accommodations gratis. So much business went this way that it became a subject of great competition among the agents, and as a natural consequence, the furnishings of these cars continue to improve. The Southern Pacific was forced into a participation in the business by its rivals.

Pullman claimed that a system of free excursions infringed upon his contract with us and materially reduced his revenue. The result of the correspondence on the subject was a meeting between him and Huntington and Towne at New Orleans, where the contract by which the cars are run over our lines was made and signed.

I don't know what the conditions are, but I suppose that they are the same as those regulating first-class sleepers, that is that we will own a three eighths interest in the cars Pullman a one quarter interest.

In this connection it may be said that the same character of deal has taken place on the local system as that which transferred the tourist sleepers of the Santa Fe and Union Pacific to the Pullman company which now controls all of the routes in and out of the state.

After the decision had been announced at New Orleans, General Manager Towne telegraphed Superintendent Fillmore, authorizing him to turn over to Superintendent Meehan, of the Pullman company, the forty odd tourist sleepers the Southern Pacific has hitherto been running between here and New Orleans, Ogden and Omaha.

One man has had charge of these sleepers, so far as the Southern Pacific system is concerned, and he has fitted them with mattresses, curtains, carpets, etc., charging for the accommodation 50 cents per night from this city to the Missouri river. All this equipment will also be turned over to Pullman, so that the free excursion business is knocked completely on the head.

In the future, Pullman will control both classes of sleepers, and will run through cars on three systems—the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Union Pacific. Each line will furnish its quota of cars in proportion to its mileage.

The agreement also states that the revenue derived from the local business on the lines of these companies belong to them alone, and that the compensation for the through business shall be regulated by the ordinary recognized mileage proportions.

The Southern Pacific will continue to remodel, according to the present standard, all of its old cars and as fast as they are turned out of the shops they will be controlled by Pullman.

The present condition of affairs means that every passenger traveling on a less end-class ticket between here and Ogden must purchase a $5 50 ticket from Pullman and from Ogden to Chicago the Denver & Rio Grande, the Burlington and the Rock Island can still run passengers free but via them the Pullman rate of 75 cents a night will be charged.

THE SPRING VALLEY WATER CO

Mayor Pond Gives His Reasons For Sustaining the New Ordinance.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—In explanation of his act of yesterday, in signing the ordinances reducing the water rates in this city, 33 per cent. on water rates and about fifteen per cent. on other rates, Mayor Pond says: "I signed the water ordinance because I thought it fair, just and equitable and that what the stockholders had previously received was more than they ought to have taken from any fair valuation of their property.

For years past the people have paid interest on outside funds held by the water company for purely speculative purposes and which have not been used for the benefit of the water service. By a fair reduction of their operating expenses they can overcome the reduction made by the order and pay reasonable dividends to the stockholders.

"During the past year it is represented by the company that their earnings have been in the neighborhood of $1 400 000 leaving out the hydrants, on which there is no reduction, the cut would be in the neighborhood of $400 per year. The natural increase from rate payers during the year would be at least $75,000, making a real reduction of about $150,000 a year, which amount it should be made up by a reduction in the operating expenses. The latter expense of last year was claimed to be $580,000. To me, this statement looks perfectly absurd, in view of the fact that the New York works three years ago, when I looked over the books, cost only $300 000 per year and supplied 100,000,000 gallons of water daily. The Spring Valley Company supplies but 18,000,000 gallons each day.

Water company has a large amount of outside property valued at two million dollars or more, from which the city is receiving no benefit, but is, nevertheless, paying interest upon. It is held purely for speculative purposes.

"The company claims that their property is worth $20,000 000. I have never considered it worth that sum, or any where near it. The works are mere makeshifts, at best. The time will come, and it is not far distant, when the city must secure its water from some undoubted source of supply as I proposed before the present works are mere makeshift, being constantly patched up at a very large expenditure, with small results.

"During the past year the company claim that they delivered 18,000,000 gallons of water per day. Taking this statement, and figuring at 16 cents per 100 cubic feet, it will be found that the Spring Valley Company receives about $100 000 more than it was calculated that it would receive from the present reduction.

THE GOULD FAILURE.

The Cause of the Assignment, as Told by a Member of the Firm.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Henry A. Gould head of the firm of Henry A. Gould & Co., of Boston, which assigned yesterday arrived here to-day.

He says: The firm sustained heavy loss by fire in Boston in 1870, and by the failure of Vogel & Co. in Chaun in 1884, and, also, by a misapprehension of funds by some of the agents. But, as the general business was good we covered up those losses. In 1887 by the failure of the railroad companies, we lost in the neighborhood of $145,000. At the time of the failures, we went to our friends, who are now our largest creditors, and told them as much about our situation as we thought prudent, and they gave us to understand that they would back us. It was our object to get our merchandise into friendly hands so that place our loans at low rates of interest, until the goods were sold and our credit had been re-established.

We differed with our friends as to the advisability of making this assignment feeling that the value of the stock would largely depreciate and our credit be ruined thereby.

"We were confident that within three years we could have paid every dollar of our debt, and meanwhile have so strengthened our credit as to have got along without outside assistance. The statement that we owe about a million dollars is correct, but there is a large amount of assets."

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Another Scourge Predicted This Year, Unless Precautionary Measures are Taken.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Before the academy of Medicine of this city Thursday evening, Dr. Edward Forest read a paper on "The Cost of the Yellow Fever Epidemic," in which he estimated that the epidemic of 1888, which was confined to Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana cost 5 000 lives, and estimated the pecuniary loss at $25 000, 000. He predicted another general epidemic this year unless provided against, as there has not been sufficient frost to kill the germs of last year.

The doctor advised an appropriation of $1,000,000 by congress, and proper laws to head off the disease at its first appearance.

He said that yellow fever was not contagious, and referring to Professor Richard A. Proctor's case, said that his removal from the Westminster hotel last fall was as fatal as though he had been consigned to the gallows.

DON'T RISK ANYTHING with a Stubborn Cough, when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sore Lungs and Throats are speedily helped by it.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

ARID LANDS OF IDAHO.

Millions of Acres Which Need Nothing But Water.

A FINE CLIMATE AND FERTILE SOIL

How It Can Be Brought Under Cultivation—Plan For Irrigating Ditches To Be Built By the Government.

BOISE CITY, March 2.—Surveyor-General Joseph C. Straughan of Idaho has completed his investigation into the matter of bringing into cultivation several million acres of arid land in this territory by irrigation, and has forwarded his report to the secretary of the interior through the Hon. S. M. Stockslager commissioner of the general land office. The report is elaborate, comprehensively written and of great interest to residents of Idaho and to intending settlers in that territory. Following are the results of Mr. Straughan's investigations as given in his official report:

The subject of irrigating three or four millions of acres of the Snake river valley, by means of a canal along the foothills on either side—from near Fort Hall to the Weiser river, Idaho—is of too great importance to be allowed to rest until it shall command the attention it deserves.

Senate bill No. 2190 in 1882, caused the department of the interior to furnish a report upon this subject, which was prepared by the surveyor-general for Idaho and submitted October 21, 1882. In compliance with directions of official letter dated August 1, 1885.

Here the matter has rested so far as congress is concerned but in my annual report for 1887 (land office report 1887 page 504) I directed attention to this subject, with the recommendation that "when this region blessed with a fine climate and exceptionally fertile soil, is reclaimed for homes for the actual settler this great area of over 3000 square miles should be irrigated by a canal constructed and controlled by the federal government, and not allowed to pass into the hands of a ditching or other corporation.

In his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30 1888 pages 11 14, the honorable secretary of the interior sets forth, in clear and comprehensive argument covering the subject, the need and possibility of irrigating all the desert plain soil our whole arid regions in the Western states and territories.

But the interests of Idaho cannot be subserved by laws or regulations adopted to the general areas of desert lands for the reason that her physical conditions are dissimilar. To this point I wish to call particular attention, and therefore make this special report.

NO RESERVOIR STORAGE NEEDED.

Idaho as yet needs no reservoir storage of water. Her immense uplands are stored with snow, from which source of supply water is let on by the warm sunshine just when the farmer needs it. The volume of Snake river at the initial points for the canals near Eagle rock, Bingham county, has never been gauged at flood time, but it is much greater than that of the great Ganges canal in India, and more than can be needed for irrigation alone. Boise river has been gauged with tolerable accuracy by Mr. A. D. Foote, an engineer of education and experience, through a period of four years, who reports an average of nearly 16,000 cubic feet per second during the months of April, May and June and the catchment basin of this river Mr. Foote estimates at 1,600,000 acres.

The catchment basin of Snake river above Eagle rock, which enters the Snake on the Salmon river divide on the west to the Teton range in Wyoming. Grand Teton peak being twelve miles and eight chains east from the Idaho line—I estimate to be about 3 000,000 acres, or double that of the Boise river.

The duty of water for irrigation varies from 80 to 300 acres to one cubic foot of water per second, as estimated in this country. From this data it would appear that a supply 3,000,000 of acres of farming land from the waters of Snake river, taken out near Eagle Rock, and from such point, say from Market lake, which has a natural inlet from the river, have projected a line of canal along the foothills on the north side of the valley to its intersection with Boise river, 280 miles in length and covering 2,750,000 acres, as is shown on the map submitted in connection with this report

...regonian.
...RTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 4.

THE INCHOATE STATES.

CURDONIAN has printed at length the ...ajority report of the committee of ... act of congress that ...des for the formation and admission of ...proposed new states. For the conveni... of readers in Washington territory ... for the better information of those else... who take an interest in the coming of ...ew states, we make a summary of the ...ing points of the bill.

...e governors of the territories are to ...ed to issue proclamations on the 16th ...l for election of delegates to constitu... conventions. These elections are to ...ld on the 14th May. In each territory ...ty-five delegates are to be elected, and ...e are to be duly apportioned to districts, ...rding to population. The apportion... is to be made in each territory by a ...rd consisting of the governor, the chief ...ice and the territorial secretary. To ...district three delegates are to be appor...ed, so that there will be twenty-five dis...ts in each territory; but no elector may ...e for more than two delegates. This pro...on is designed to secure proper minor... representation.

...n the 4th of July the delegates to the con...tions are to assemble at the territorial ...itals—except in the case of South Dakota, ...se convention is to meet at Sioux Falls. ...e constitutions framed by these conven... are to be submitted to a vote of the ...ple at an election to be held on the 1st ... of October. Representatives in con... governors, members of legislature and ...r state officers may be elected on the ...e day. If the constitutions framed and ...pted shall be found to conform to the re...ements of the act, then the president of ...e United States is to issue his proclama... announcing the result in each, and ...reupon the proposed states shall be ...ed admitted to congress into the Union. ...After the constitutions of the proposed ...es shall have been ratified by the people ...e legislatures of each may assemble and ...ct United States senators, and after the ...sident shall have issued his proclamation, ...fore mentioned, the officers of the state ...vernment may proceed to the exercise of ...ir functions.

...here is no doubt that the governments of ...e new states will be in operation be... the first of December next, and that ...e senators and representatives will be ...eived in congress when that body shall ...semble on the first Monday of December. ...t is expected that the republicans will ob... in such reinforcements in both branches of ...ngress from the new states as will give ...em a two-thirds majority in the senate and ...ree in the house. The new states will send ...ight senators and five representatives, a ...jority, and probably all of whom, will be ...publicans.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Harri...n is watched with interest, and yet few men ...ave ever assumed the presidential chair ...ave opinions on all subjects of national ...oncern were better understood in advance ...han the occupation of the White House. This ...as owing in part to the fact that General Harrison ...as one of the leading orator of his party in ...ongress for more than twenty years, and during his six years of service in the United ...tates senate he was a vigorous and positive ...peaker on all subjects of controversy be...ween the parties. He was an advocate of ...ivil service reform in August, 1883; in ...ctober, 1885, he eloquently advocated full ...ivil rights for the negro before a meeting of ...olored citizens called to protest against the ...bridgment of the civil rights act. In Decem...er, 1887, he urged the devotion of a portion ...f the surplus revenue to make our coast de...enses secure and our navy respectable. In ...878 he spoke for a stable currency, and in ...879 denounced the "flat" dollar as "not a ...reenback unless light is darkness." On the ...ubject of the tariff, Harrison is a strong pro...ectionist, and his uncompromising views ...n this subject are set forth in his speeches ...f October, 1883, September, 1886, and De...ember, 1887. On the subject of the labor ...uestion he said in 1878: "If any railroad ...r other business enterprise cannot earn ...nough to pay the labor that operates it and ...he interest on its bonds no right-minded ...an can hesitate to say which ought to be ...aid first. The men who have invested ...oney in the enterprise or loaned money on ...ts securities ought to have the right to stop ...he business when net earnings fail, but they ...annot fairly appropriate the earnings of the ...engineer, or brakeman or laborer." On the ...ubject of pensions, Harrison vigorously de...ounced the veto policy enforced by Cleve...land against all special bills for the relief of ...worthy veterans. He also denounced labor, ...coal acts made in foreign lands at foreign ...prices, because the competition was unfair. ...On the subject of our foreign policy, Harri...son said in June, 1884:

> We are not all desire that we shall have a manly foreign policy—one that shall not be characterized by such timidity as not to lift a manly protest when any wrong is done in any foreign country to the humblest American citizen?

...On the subject of the restoration of the ...American navy, Harrison said in June, 1881:

> I am in favor of putting upon the sea enough ...American ships, armed with the most improved ...ordnance, to enforce the just rights of our people ...against any foreign aggressor. It is a good thing ...in the interest of peace and commerce to show ...the flag of our navy in the ports where the flag ...of commerce is unfurled. It opens the way to ...trade and gives security to our citizens dwelling ...in those remote lands.

On the subject of crimes against the ballot Harrison said February 22, 1888:

> There may be legislative remedies in sight when we can once again possess both branches of the national congress and have an executive at Washington who has not been created by these crimes against the ballot. Whatever they are, we will seek them out and put them into force.
>
> We ask nothing more of the South to-night than that they shall cease to use this recovered citizenship, which they had forfeited by rebellion, to oppress and disfranchise those who equally with themselves under the constitution are entitled to vote—that and nothing more.
>
> Have we the spirit to insist that everywhere, North and South, in this country of ours, no man shall be deprived of his ballot by reason of his politics? There is not in all this land a place where any rebel soldier is subject to restraint, or is denied the fullest exercise of the elective franchise. Shall we not insist that what is true of those who fought to destroy the country shall be true of every man who fought for it, or loved it, like the black man of the South did, that to belong to Abraham Lincoln's party shall be respectable and reputable every where in America.

This is a very strong and earnest declaration and foreshadows a Southern policy that will not be ineffective to abate the crimes against the ballot, if Harrison can help it. On the subject of public lands, General Harrison has always sided with the actual settler and small farmer against the railroads and foreign capitalists. On the subject of the trans-isthmian canal Harrison's views were expressed in August, 1884, and are identical in spirit and policy with those of Edmunds's Panama canal resolutions. On the subject of "trusts," in August, 1886, Harrison declared that he "believed such things should be made unlawful, should be prohibited and punished as conspiracies against the people." General Harrison, although a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks, is on record against prohibition. He is in favor of granting a subsidy to support an American line of steamships to the ports of South America, and is committed by his record to the Blaine-South American foreign policy. His views on the Chinese question were fully explained during the campaign, and his earnest public views in the matter of the admission of Dakota, Montana and Washington have recently been enacted by congress. There is no subject of public importance that General Harrison has not already uttered his opinions upon, and his inaugural, therefore, is not likely to include any new departures. His expression of his opinions may be modified, because he is no longer critic but executive, no longer agitator, but adviser, organizer and leader of his party.

"MIRACLES DO NOT HAPPEN."

The scientific and philosophical essays of the celebrated English scientist, the late Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, have recently been reprinted. Among other subjects discussed by this great physician was the question whether we have any adequate historical ground for the belief that such departures from the so-called laws of nature as are involved in "miracles" have ever taken place? Dr. Carpenter's queries take this form, viz:

> Granting that the narrators wrote what they firmly believed to be true, as having themselves seen or thought they had seen the events they recorded, or as having heard of them from witnesses whom they had a right to regard as equally trustworthy with themselves, is their belief a sufficient justification for ours? What is the extent of allowance which we are to make for "prepossession" as modifying (1) their conception of each occurrence at the time, and (2) their subsequent remembrance of it? Moreover, in cases in which we have not access to the original records, what is the amount of allowance which we ought to make for the accretion of stuff of other less trustworthy narratives around the original nucleus?

Dr. Carpenter acknowledges his failure to see in what respect the New Testament miracles rest on stronger external testimony for reality than those attributed to St. Columba, and proposes the following questions, viz:

> First, whether the "miracles of healing" may not have had a foundation of reality in natural agencies perfectly well-known to such as have studied the action of the mind upon the body. In regard to one form of those supposed miracles—the casting out of devils—I suppose that I need not in these days adduce any argument to disprove the old notion of "demoniacal possession" in the face of the fact that the belief in such "possession" in the case of lunatics, epileptics, etc., and the belief in the power of "exorcists" to get rid of it, is still as prevalent among Eastern nations as it was in the time of Jesus. And I suppose, too, that since travelers have found that the Pool of Bethesda is fed by an intermittent spring, few now seriously believe in the occasional appearance of an "angel" who moved its water, or in the cure of the first among the expectant sick who got himself placed in it, by any other agency than his "faith" in the efficacy of the means. I ask whether both past and contemporary history do not afford such a body of evidence of a prevalent tendency to exaggeration and distortion, in the representation of actual occurrences to which "supernatural" agencies are supposed to have been concerned, as entitle us, without attempting any definite analysis, to believe that, if we could know what really did happen, it would often prove to be something very different from what is narrated.

FOURTH-OF-MARCH FABLES.

At the inauguration of every new president a shower of historical "chestnuts," many of them falsehoods, begins to fill the air. The story that Jefferson rode into Washington on horseback, tied his horse to a tree and then presented himself for inauguration is mere fiction. Jefferson was inaugurated with no less strictness of ceremonial observance than Washington. Jefferson held some "democratic" opinions, but he was in social and official life as accomplished an "aristocrat" as Washington. He had received a fine education for his day; he was, at the time of his inauguration, a wealthy man through his own private fortune and that of his wife; he had spent several years abroad in elegant society, and Jefferson was the last man of his day to treat the ceremony of his inauguration with any disrespect. The authentic historians of that day declare that the whole "man-on-horseback" story was a pure invention of democratic demagogues of a later date than Jefferson. The story that General Harrison was hounded to death by office-seekers is another democratic lie, told to discredit the whigs. General Harrison rode in full uniform at the head of the inaugural parade, without an overcoat, on a bitter cold day, like that of March 4, 1873, when Grant was inaugurated for the second time, and the severe cold he contracted finally ended in pneumonia. The convivial habits of those days probably contributed something to his failure to rally from his disease. The story that James Monroe lived in comfortable circumstances after his life at the White house is without foundation. He was so absolutely impecunious in 1830, when he accepted the offer of an asylum in the house of his son-in-law in New York city, that he would otherwise have died in penury and want. Jefferson was saved from this condition, because congress came to his assistance shortly before his death and purchased his library. Jefferson was bankrupt, but he died in decent comfort, while Monroe was reduced to absolute poverty when his son-in-law opened his doors to him. These historical lies are of kin to the cherry tree and hatchet fable that is found in Weems's Life of Washington.

FAMILY PROPERTY.

The *East Oregonian*, and many other journals, favor the homestead law that exempts a home and fixtures from foreclosure or sale. Such a law has its value because calculated to preserve a family from sudden wreck and ruin. For the most, however, such a law will be inoperative as the majority who become involved will find some way to borrow money and give the homestead as security. The law will work well in cases of sudden misfortune, as it will protect the mother and children and secure them a home, and all persons who trust such a homesteader must know how he is situated and what legal security he can furnish, and the homestead will not be counted in his list of available and reliable securities. The safest and best way for a man to pursue is to endow his wife with enough goods during his prosperous time so that she can have a free and independent feeling and he can himself be untroubled. If this is done legally and openly, it will be satisfaction and security above all other means, and will equal if not excel the operation of the homestead law. Such a law is not needed as much in Oregon as in some states, because of the beneficent interpretation of our statutes with regard to woman's hold on property. The property rights of woman are respected in Oregon far more than in many other states, and in this respect we are abreast of the most advanced sentiment.

THE PROBABLE CABINET.

Blaine is about 59, his public career is too familiar to be recited. Windom was born in Ohio in May, 1827, served in congress from Minnesota from 1858 to 1868; was appointed to the United States senate to fill a vacancy in 1870; was elected to a full term in 1871 and re-elected in 1876. He was secretary of the treasury under Garfield until September 1881, and served again in the senate from October 1881 to 1883. Jeremiah M. Rusk was born in Ohio 1830, went to Wisconsin in 1853; joined the Union army as major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin in 1862, served from Vicksburg to the end of the war and rose to be lieutenant colonel, and brevet brigadier general. He was elected to congress in 1870 and served three terms; was appointed charge de affairs to Paraguay by Garfield but declined the appointment as he did that of superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing. He was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1882 and served three terms, winning great credit for the courage and resolution he manifested during the Milwaukee riots of May, 1886, when he ordered the militia to open fire on the mob. Miller, who is announced as attorney-general, is the law partner of General Harrison. Benjamin F. Tracy, named for the navy, is a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, was one of Beecher's counsel in the famous Tilton divorce trial, was colonel of the One-hundred-and-ninth New York regiment during the war and rose to be brigadier general by brevet. The Union veterans cannot complain about the composition of this administration, for not only was the president a soldier, but four of his cabinet served with distinction during the civil war. Ohio is favored too, for the president and three of his cabinet were born and bred in that state. Vermont will be delighted with the appointment of Proctor, for never before was a cabinet officer taken from that little hide-bound inland state, save in 1849 when Jacob Collamer was appointed postmaster, general by President Taylor.

Grover Cleveland's veto of the bill to refund to certain states the direct taxes paid by them for war purposes is characteristic. He seems to think he is obliged by consistency to oppose repayment of the tax on the allegation that such repayment would be unconstitutional, since he was among those who held that it was unconstitutional to levy and collect this and other taxes for suppression of the rebellion. Yesterday, let us be thankful, was the last full day of the reign of the Southern Confederacy at Washington. To-day the national capital is in the United States again.

The new senate stands 39 republicans to 37 democrats, with the eight new senators from the Dakotas, Montana and Washington to be added by December. The republicans in the house have a majority of three, but the new states will add five representatives in time for the regular session in December. The democrats claim that they can capture the legislature of Montana, but even in that event the next senate would stand 45 to 39.

A week ago Mr. Smalley telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* from London, concerning Pigott: "Confession or suicide is the alternative that awaits him." But justice and retribution were not satisfied with an alternative. Pigott has been driven both to confession and suicide.

When the new states come in the narrow "panhandle" of Northern Idaho will be the only break in the line of states from ocean to ocean. And but for Grover Cleveland, who prevented the annexation of Northern Idaho to Washington, there would not be this little break in the line.

MEETING NOTICES.

Hall of Industry Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W.—Meets every first and third Tuesday nights, at 7:30 P. M. Members, as well as all visiting brothers, are requested to be present this Monday evening without fail. T. A. STEPHENS, Recorder.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication of this lodge will be held at Masonic Hall this (Monday) evening, at 7:30. Work in E. A. degree. All E. A. Masons cordially invited. By order of T. H. CRAWFORD, W. M.
Attest: W. S. CHARLESTON, Secretary.

DIED.

March 3, Margaret Viola, youngest daughter of J. M. and Rose Gilliland, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The funeral will be from residence, 267 Sixth st., at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, March 4.

In this city, March 3, Mrs. H. A. Adams, aged 58 years, 4 months, 14 days.

Funeral will take place from residence of Mrs. R. H. Luller, 508 G st., on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Friends of family invited to attend. Service at grave private.

In this city, March 3, Adia M. Sundborn, wife of T. Sundborn.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, March 5, at 2 P. M., from First Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Alder.

In this city, March 2, John Ritter, aged 52 years, 7 months, 29 days.

Funeral from Emanuel Baptist church, South Portland, Monday, at 2 P. M.

Geo. H. River, Undertaker and Embalmer, S.W. cor. 4th and Yamhill. Telephone 507.

NEW TO-DAY.

H. B. CHASE SOLE AGENT ON THE Pacific coast for the Richardson & Boynton Furnaces, at 128 Sixth st., near Washington. Private Institutions.

H. H. HILDEBRAND, Prescription Druggist, 26 and Morrison. Telephone 480. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

GIRLS WANTED AT LEE & TOZIER'S, 51 Morrison.

BOOM IN WALL PAPER AT 87 WASHington st. SCHOFIELD & MORGAN.

WASTE NOT YOUR LIFE IN WORRY; get perfect rest at 50 Morrison st. Sanitarium Rooms. 1

CORNS CURED BY WEARING ROOTS and shoes purchased at 50 Morrison st. Remember the place.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP AT THE finest corner lot in East Portland, Twelfth and G. 7-room cottage. $[illegible]

$[illegible] EXTRA BARGAIN—25x100 feet on Third st. JOHN ANGEL, Agent, Esmond blk. 3mi5

$[illegible] OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Sherman st. Telephone 263. MOORE & STARBIRD.

$2,[illegible] 100x100 FT., FACING east, on Second st., between Morrison and Yamhill. JOHN ANGEL, Agent, Esmond blk.

S. HARRIS & CO'S [illegible] Trunks & Satchels. 49 First street.

$[illegible] 100x107 FT. ON THIRD st., 4-story brick building; this property is paying 7 per cent on $60,000; improvements cost $68,000. JOHN ANGEL, agent, Esmond block.

WELL IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE. $8100—90 acres, between Oswego and Oregon City, on the route of the proposed quick-transit motor line, between Portland, Oswego and Oregon City. J. M. FRAZIER, 248 Fourth st., or inquire of P. W. Smith, 3 and Front st.

A CHEAP FARM. 38 acres on main road, 4 miles from Oregon City; 25 acres in cultivation; good house, 20x26, barn 40x70; 200 fruit trees, 1 cow, 7 pigs, chickens, farm implements, household furniture; price $2000; one-half cash, balance 1 year 8 per cent interest. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 1207 Fourth st., East Portland.

FOR SALE, TIMBER LANDS. 960 acres fine acceptable timber lands, $4 per acre. 640 acres fine accessible timber lands $2 50 per acre. 160 acres fine acceptable timber lands $3 per acre. CHAS. H. STREETER, 1035 First st., room F.

FOR SALE. A comfortable little home in Tibbitts' addition, on easy terms. House and lot in Central park. Easy installments. 2 lots on N st., until March 9. A cheap lot in Sellwood. 2 blocks in Holladay's addition. House and lot on Front st., Portland. Quarter block in South Portland. CAMPBELL & BRUSH. 4mi31

REAL ESTATE. CITY.

$6500—36x100 ft., and house, Eighth st., near Morrison.
$2250—27½x100 ft. and 6-room Gem cottage, Eleventh and Mill.
$750—80x100 ft., well improved, small cottage, Lincoln st.
$500—40x104 ft., Belmont Hill, near Johnson's add.
$500—80x170 ft.; very fine view; South Front st.
$300—125x110 ft.; very fine view; South Portland.
$900—60x170 ft. on Corbett st., South Portland.
$800—60x176 ft. on Third ave., near Corbett.

PORTLAND HEIGHTS. Charming, Picturesque, Healthful, Unrivaled.

$1500—Beautiful corner lot; view permanent.
$500—Fine quarter block; view superb.
$250—Half block; 6 mountain peaks in view.
$650—Half block; very sightly and desirable.
$300—Quarter block, near head of Trecile.
$100—60x100 ft.; most desirable property.

EAST SIDE ACRES.

$ 250—Per acre; ten acres fine prune land, lying 1½ miles east of river, same distance as Mount Tabor.
$6000—Ten acres on Section Line road, 3½ miles from river; land worth $1000 per acre adjoining.

CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 Second St.

NEW TO-DAY.

CURTAINS

Ladies, when buying lace curtains at our store this week, please ask to be shown the new arca goodes. The fact is simply this: and we may add right here it works like a charm): It will serve you as a guide as to quality and price, and perhaps save you money. Curtain-sale will continue this week as advertised. Largest stock ever shown here.

McALLEN & McDONNELL, 161 and 163 Third st., cor. Morrison.

SECURE A LOT —IN— [illegible]

SITUATE ON THE VANCOUVER MOTOR LINE.

IT IS THE NEAREST AND SIGHTLIEST ADDITION OUT OF PORTLAND.

LOTS FROM $250 UPWARDS. EASY TERMS.

AGENTS, EUGENE D. WHITE, First and Alder sts. RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First st. 1mi*

"Major Sears has been elected as chief engineer of the Portland & Oregon City Rapid Transit Motor Line. It is the purpose of the company to run their road through Sutton Park, West Portland and on to Oregon City. The road will be built at once, say by June 30, as far as West Portland."—Pacific Express.

"Wes' Portland lots cannot fail to be of great value as soon as the motor line is completed, they are so beautifully located. No other lots on the market are offered so cheap. We predict that these lots will bring from $500 to $1000 each inside of two years."—The Northwest.

These lots can be had now, for a short time, at the nominal price of $100 each, payable $10 down and $10 per month. Remit first installment at once, or call in person and secure one or more of these lots. Two hundred have already been sold in ninety days. We will raise the price as soon as work commences on the motor line. Address PORTLAND REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION, Odd Fellows' Building, Room 1, Portland, Oregon. 3mi5

FOR SALE.

$2850—Cottage and lot on Sixth street.
$750—Lot, 50x85, and house on 20th st., near Seventh.
$600—Fine quarter block on Hood st.
$250—Lot, 50x100, with house, on E st., near Ninth.
$450—90x100 feet on corner Sixth and Grant sts.
$900—50x100 feet on 16th Park and Salmon sts.
100x100 feet on First st., in business location, a rare bargain.
$250—80x100 feet on E st., well located.

PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, 46 Washington st.

RARE BARGAINS.

$2500—Good, hard-finished house, 7 rooms, and lot 25x100 feet, 5 blocks from R. R. bridge, near Holladay Mansion.
$750—75x168 feet, 160 feet from Margaretta ave., Albina, three city lots high; sightly.
$950—Corner lot 50x78 feet, on 20th and M sts., East Portland, one block from motor line; very fine property addition.
$2600—Three fine lots 50x150 feet each, on Santa Barbara st., near Williams ave., Albina, 2 feet above grade; only $900.
$250—Lot 50x100, Portland Homestead.
$1000—Quarter block and house, plenty fruit, good view, Sellwood.
$1300—Corner lot 50x100 feet, fine soil and west, good cistern, plenty f uit, near street car line, Holladay's addition.
From $55 to $85—40 lots Motor Railway addition; easy installments; no interest; cash and secure choice location. GOODNOUGH & JOHNSON. 2feod N. E. Cor. First and Alder sts., Portland

FOR SALE.

Three lots in Albina Homestead, $1000. Half block in Riverview cheap. Two lots, east Front, on improved street in Stephens' addition, $1500. Two lots in Albina, near Fourth st. motor line, $1400.

A. E. BORTHWICK, 2 WASHINGTON ST. - - - CORNER FRONT 1mi7*

Holmes Business College, 108½ Third St., Portland, Oregon. A School of Thorough Practical Business Training.

BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Arithmetic, Penmanship, Banking, Business Forms, Correspondence, Spelling, Legal Form, Grammar. Send for Catalogue and College Journal.

GREAT BARGAINS. One 9-room house on Ninth st., centrally located, $2700.
80 acres, 6 cleared, log house, 10 miles from town, $300.
240 acres, 160 clear, 32 under cultivation, 150 fine fruit bearing trees, house 24x30, log barn, fine well, on different parts of land.
320 acres fine timber land.
3850 acres fine farm land, cheap.
3mi5* W. H. H. GRANT, No. 210 L st., East Portland.

HERE SPECULATORS.

We have choice lots Lincoln Park and Cloverdale, on the motor line, on easy terms; and acre tracts, very desirable and conveniently located, at reasonable prices. HOWARD & FLOWER, 2mi7* 110 Second st.

HOLLADAY PROPERTY. Lots and blocks in Holladay's addition to East Portland for sale cheap. G. A. STEEL & CO., 1275 First st. 31m1

THE BEST OF ALL BARGAINS. About 10 acres situate within one-half mile of East Portland city limits; finest of soil; no gravel; partly clear; eligible location; 35 per cent cheaper than land adjoining; for 10 days at $600 per acre; come and see it. CRETZ & BROWN, 28mi1 1163 Fourth st., East Portland, Or.

$250 PER ACRE. Thirty acres, 2 miles east of East Portland; sold in 10-acre tracts if wanted; one-half cash. Address CHAS. H. WILLIAMSON, care of John Angel, Esmond block. 2mi2*

THE LACE HOUSE

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY.

Of 1000 yards BROCADED SASH RIBBON, Pico edge, at 40c a yard.

KATTEN BROS., Cor. Third and Washington.

Look out for a Special Sale of Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—BOY TO DO LIGHT OFFICE WORK; must be a good penman. Apply at 49 Stark st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at 163 Thirteenth st., SW cor. Morrison.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO KEEP HOUSE for a gentleman who has children; 72 4th, cor. K.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire immediately at Grocery store, 44 Morrison st., cor. Second and Third. 1mi

WANTED—A WOMAN, MIDDLE AGED, TO work in private family in Albany, Or. Address Oregon Land Co., Albany, Or. 3mi

WANTED—SOLICITORS TO TRAVEL IN THE country; good wages to good men. Call room L, Dekum's building. 2mi

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. 89 Second street, Portland. 12mif

TAILORS WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT for first-class workmen. Address J. O. BAKER, Boise City, Idaho. 26mi0

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COAT, PANTS AND vest makers; highest price paid. Address 26 DAN BRUS, Seattle, W. T. 26mi0

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL capital to act as treasurer for a small traveling show. Address Manager, care Oregonian. 3mi2

WANTED—A NEAT AMERICAN GIRL TO do light housework. 1 MOIER, 29 Washington st. Apply at the photograph gallery. 3mi2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework and can go to school, in exchange for her board. Inquire at 251 Tenth st., corner Mill. 3mi2*

WANTED—MILLINERY APPRENTICES. Wages paid; apply at once. MOODY, VALENTINE & GOLDSMITH, 14 and 16 Front st. 3mi2*

PERFECT HEALTH EVERY MAN THAT puts on Dr. Sipe's electric belts of "Dr. Sipe's" body battery says glory to the inventor dragged to sell them. 26mi*

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, chattels of all description (without removal). Apply to S. B. COBB, No. 84 Second st. 18mi0

WM. M. GREGORY Attorney at Law, 93 Third st., near Oak (Ashworth building, ground floor, 11)-mi8-tf

DR. E. A. JONES IS AT HOME AGAIN AT his office in 85, Morrison st. Don't forget the place. Diseases of women a specialty. 9mi

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, TWO LOTS IN North Vancouver, W. T.; either in part or fully paid. Apply confidential hotel office. 4mi3

A SIGHTLY, IMPROVED LOT ON SECOND avenue, street improved $1100. W. G. LEWIS & BRO., 63 Washington street. 2mif*

UNFURNISHED ROOM—GENTLEMAN ALONE or wants modern-styled room in private family. Address, N. L. C., care Oregonian. 1

A STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE, TWO LOTS IN 10-acre tracts if wanted; one-half cash. Address CHAS. H. WILLIAMSON, care of John Angel, Esmond block. 2mi2*

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—THICK YOKE WORK OXEN AT once. Lake River Mill Co., room 7, First National Bank Building. 2mi

PURCHASER WANTED FOR CORNER LOT, high and sightly, first motor line, $1000; no commissions. Address Owner, care Oregonian. 11mi

WANTED—FROM 4 TO 6 ACRES OF LAND, cleared or partly cleared, with running stream and fruit trees; from 3 to 6 miles from Portland, state location and lowest terms. Apply D. M. L., care Oregonian. 3mi

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS—WANTED, GENERAL AND LOCAL agents to handle the new patent self-inking pocket pencil; writes over 2000 clear, perfect copies; ink in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; sells at sight; territory absolutely given to good workers; sample 35c; cents by mail. For terms and full particulars address the manufacturers, J. W. SKINNER & CO., Dundee, Wis. 2m4

EMPLOYMENT.

IF YOU NEED HELP SEND ORDER TO 51 Morrison st. LEE & TOZIER. 26mi

WANTED—SALESLADIES AND SOLICITORS. Good situations now open for ladies of good address at room 41, Union block, First st. 3mi2

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$750 WILL BUY TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN Tibbetts' addition; in block 37. Inquire of PAYTON, BALL & TREDWAY, 7 Morrison st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, CORNER of Margaret ave. and Sacramento st., Albina; 3 lots, each 50x126 ft.; a rare bargain. Inquire of OSWALD, TOU, REAL ESTATE & TREDWAY, 7 Morrison st. 3mi8

$1500—160 ACRES GOOD LAND, PARTIALLY improved, 17 miles from Portland, 12 miles from Clackamas station. Cash. A. BALMANNO, NE. cor. Washington and Front sts. 26mi

SOME CHOICE LOTS ON THE VANCOUVER motor line for $200 apiece. CRETZ & BROWN, 1163 Fourth st., East Portland, Or. 26mi

8 LOTS IN BLOCK 13, ORIGINAL CITY OF Albina, adjoins Lincoln Park on the south, 200 ft. from R. R. Motor line, $325 each. THOS. W. PITTENGER, Russell st., Albina. 27mi

FOR SALE—LOT WITH COTTAGE OF SIX rooms and bath room; conveniently arranged and roomy; carpets also go with house; 2 blocks from cars; terms easy. Inquire at 61 Ninth st. 24mi

FARM FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF GOOD LAND; well improved, in a desirable neighborhood, three miles east of Tualatin, Washington Co.; for further particulars inquire of Mrs. Smith, on the premises, or at Garrison's sewing machine store, 167 Third st., Portland, Or. 3mos-mo-th

TRACT OF 13 ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP—LOcated and facing the Vancouver road, 200 yards and 250 yards west of the motor line, opposite Holly wood tract. All clear, fenced, and ready to be planted. Fine view of Vancouver and Columbia river. Apply at 43 North First, Capitol Cigar store.

$125 PER ACRE FOR 66 ACRES OF CHERRY and choice land, partially improved, 1½ miles east of Mount Tabor and three-fourths mile north of Base Line road, and bounded by county roads on two sides; also convenient to railroad. Inquire of COMPTON, BELL & TREDWAY, 7 Morrison st. 26mi5

ONE-EIGHTH MILE RIVER FRONTAGE WITH good boat landing, between Portland and Oregon City limits. Portland road forming back line, commanding fine view of the river; also of Oregon City and Oswego. Sell the very best fruit raising 45 acres, all fenced, 20 in thorough cultivat on, balance slashed and cleared up; no finer building site on the river. Will cut very nicely into four tracts with river frontage to each. Apply to C. O. T. WILLIAMS, Oregon City, Or. 27ti

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY FRAME house, to be removed. Inquire of FORBES & WHEELER.

FOR SALE—FOUR SHARES OF STOCK IN the North Pacific Industrial Exposition. Inquire of R. L. Durham, Commercial National Bank. 25mi

FOR SALE—SIX-HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND boiler, also one double action pump; can be seen on the premises, Eighteenth and Tsts. Inquire N. VERSTEEG.

A NICE SECOND-HAND FAMILY COUPE for sale; about as good as new. for sale at STAVER & WALKER'S very cheap. 8tim

FOR SALE—A NICE MARE GOING TO FOAL in about 1st of April; good reason for selling. Call or address T. SCOLLARD, Milwaukie. Multnomah county, Or. 3mi7

BREWING MACHINERY FOR SALE—One 60-barrel mash machine, rotary motion. One Malt crusher, capacity 60 bushels per hour. One 6-horsepower engine. Apply to H. WEINHARD, City Brewery, Portland, Or. 15mi

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate. Pacific Fire Insurance Company, No. 9 Washington st. 26mi

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNiture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEDMAN, 80 2d st. 7mi

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, METTSHUA & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1851. Portland, Or.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FURNISHED FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS, ELEgantly furnished, with gas; also two single rooms. Apply Ladd's building, cor. First and Colerick. 2mi5

FOR RENT—ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE; references exchanged. 148 Main. 27mi

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM AND WINDOW, AT No. 7 Morrison st. 3mi

FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, at 43½ Third st., cor. Ash. 3mi

BANQUET APARTMENTS, OVER HOUSE, 251 and 253 First st. Rooms, en suite or single, $7 to $20.

FOR RENT—LARGE, FINELY FURNISHED front room, for gentlemen only, at Mrs. Oswald's over jewelry store, cor. of First and Morrison sts.

FURNISHED ROOM, LARGE AND WELL lighted, 2 blocks Trans-Pont ferry. 154 Morrison st. As a very reasonable price. 3mi3

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BAY WINdow alcove bedroom; new carpet and furniture, free bath, water and gas; 151 Oak st. 3mi2

BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished, for two gentlemen; bath and all conveniences; good location; terms reasonable. Address A., care Oregonian. 27ti

FOR RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED front room, with bay window and grate; suitable for one or two gentlemen; in private family; best of references given and required. 325 Seventh st. 21mi

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH bath room, 174 North Thirteenth street. Inquire of JOHN B. FOSTER, 80 1 front street. 2mi3

FOR RENT—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS, SETTLED. Inquire at 254 Front st., corner Ash. 2mif

FOR RENT—THE DINING DEPARTMENT OF "The Russell," a new family home just finished. The best situation in the best town on the coast, and none but a first-class party need apply. Apply at once to S. F. LITTLE, "The Russell," Seattle. Information may also be had of M. A. H. ROBERTS, at G. Schindler & Co.'s. 2mi6

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR RENT and the entire furniture for sale to a low figure. Inquire of GILMAN & CO., 58 1/2 First st. 26mi

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND PRIVATE BOARD, for gentlemen only. at 268 Third st.; references.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT IN A GOOD LOcation and doing well. Price $900. Apply at No. 11 North First st., bet. A and B. WITHERELL & SPENCE. 2mif

IF YOU WISH TO DO BUSINESS AND MAKE money don't appear nervous; use Dr. Sipe's electric belt and health will be yours forever; forget all else. 26mi

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED TAILoring business, with a full line of goods, at 344 Morrison st. Apply to R. SCHNEIDER, 344 Morrison st., Portland. 2mi5

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE BUSIness for sale in the city for sale. Well established; reasonable; good reason given for selling. Address Hardware, care Oregonian. 27mi

WANTED—PARTIES TO ESTABLISH A GOOD paying manufacturing business in every town in the northwest; no experience; capital required, about $500. Address box 588, Portland, Or. 3mi

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS FOR an energetic man with $6000. For full particulars address box 1552 C st., Tacoma, W. T. This is an opportunity that is seldom offered. 9tim

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—IN MILLS C from Portland; doing a good business; good reasons for selling; building and location first-class. Apply to A. J. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or. 11mi

FOR SALE—STORE BUILDING, PLUMBING and tinware business in East Portland; superb location; 3 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; first floor contains complete stock of goods; best location and doing best business in East Portland. Apply at 264 L st., East Portland. 27ti

FOR SALE—A STORE AND HOTEL, WITH grounds, consisting of about ten acres, all in fine assorted fruit trees; situated on C. & C. R. R. and Willamette river. Apply to owner, Dallas, Polk county, Or., or No. 24 North First st. WITTE, ERKEL & SURFACE. 13mi

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRO duce Merchants, Front and Davis, Portland, Or.

POWELL & SHIPLEY, GENERAL COMMISsion, No. 280 Front, cor. Jefferson, Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, and Proprietors Dekum Building.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION C Merchants, 220 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND T Commission Merchants, Agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 24 Union Front, cor. Ankeny.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL J Grocer, Dealer in choice cured

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Physicians.

W. T. TAYLOR, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. Office, Union block, cor. First and Stark.

C. F. WHEELER, M. D., 49½ FIRST. 10 TO 12, 2 TO 3 OR 7 TO 8.

DR. H. BAND, 49½ FIRST. TELEPHONE 376. In office all night.

MARY E. WHITNEY, M. D., FIRST AND YAMHILL. 10 to 12, 2 to 5.

ANGIE C. FORD, WARREN, M. D., 167 First, corner Pine. Office hours: 9 to 11:30, 1 to 5.

DR. SELENA Y. PRICE, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, Abington bldg., 9 to 10, 2 to 5, 7 to 8.

W. R. WATKINS, M. D., ODD FELLOWS' Temple, First and Alder. Hrs 12, 2 to 5, 6 to 8.

DR. R. PERRY, U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL Surgeon, room 28, Union block. Telephone 265.

A. C. FANTON, M. D., ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING. Hours: 11 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5, 7 to 8 P. M.

W. J. McDANIEL, M. D., ROOMS 9 AND 10 Cambridge building, 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8.

DR. LYDIA M. HUNT KING, 159 FIRST ST., 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M.

A. J. GIESY, M. D., ROOMS 18 AND 19 MULkey building. 10 to 12; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8.

W. E. SHINEHART, M. D., SURGEON, 133½ First st.; residence tel. 463; office tele. 367.

C. E. WELLS, M. D., ARLINGTON BUILDING, 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3, 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. F. P. FRASER, UNION BLOCK. OFFICE hours: 10 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M.

C. H. HALL, M. D., 133½ FIRST ST., COR. Alder, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Telephone 367.

F. CAUTHORN, A. M., M. D., ROOM 24, UNION block, First and Stark. Telephone 470.

JAS. F. BELL, M. D., (LATE C. P. LONDON, England), 151 FIRST. 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8.

Homeopathist.

DR. A. POHL, 22 UNION BLOCK, 10 TO 12, 1 to 4, 6 to 8.

DR. CALLA R. CHARLTON, COR. THIRD AND Morrison sts. 10 to 12, 2 to 5.

Solicitors.

ADAMS & McGREGOR, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Rooms 8, McKay's Bldg., Second and Morrison sts.

BOOTH & McKEEN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Abington Building, First and Washington.

NICHOLAS & DEADY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, room 16, Union block, cor. of First and Stark.

BENNETT Y. ROE, ATTORNEY AND COUNsellor at law, rooms 26, Union blk., First and Stark.

Dentists.

KEY CHURCHMAN, DENTIST, OFFICE AND residence, S. W. cor. Third and Morrison, Portland.

J. P. CARDWELL, DENTIST. OFFICE, COR. First and Washington sts.

LENT & COX, DENTISTS, S. W. COR. FIRST and Taylor sts. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

S. P. BARKER, D. H. S., 148 FIRST ST., 8 TO 12, 1 TO 6.

DR. H. CHARUE, D. D. S., ODD FELLOWS' Temple, S. W. cor. First and Alder sts.

Artists.

G. P. BROWN, LANDSCAPE ARTIST, STUDIO, 127½ First st.

MRS. S. P. NIKKUM, CAMBRIDGE BLOCK, room 54, Instructor given.

MISS A. E. SMITH, MULTNOMAH BLOCK. Instruction given in drawing, crayon and painting.

CLARA E. MARTIN, 18 COUNCIL BLDG., THIRD and Washington, portraits and landscapes; studio.

MRS. J. H. TARCHUS, STUDIO, 146½ THIRD st., Instruction given in painting.

MISS FANNIE DOUGHTEN, PORTLAND SAW. and Belt Bldg., Portland, Second and Washington.

Architects.

OTTO KLEEMAN, ROOM 12, DEKUM BUILDing, First and Washington sts.

HENRY J. HEFTY, ROOM 39, THIRD FLOOR, Dekum building, Second and Washington.

McELWAIN & MARTIN, ROOM 32, PORTLAND Manufacturing Bank Building, Second and Washington.

Surveyors and Engineers.

SEQUENCE & BROWN, ROOMS 6 AND 7, THIRD floor, Ladds building, Second and Washington.

C. W. BROWN, ROOM 28, PORTLAND SAVINGS Bank building, specialties, sewerage and drainage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEVEN WIRE SPRING BEDS. GEORGE M. PARKER, 162 Fourth st. Trade supplied. 4mif

DECKER'S SQUARE PIANO FOR RENT. Together as Wells, Fargo & Co's. 27tf

DRESSMAKING — HAVING OPENED DRESSmaking parlors at 149 Sixth st., I am prepared to do first-class work. MRS. M. RANSUM. 8m3

DR. BENJAMIN, SCIENTIFIC ASTROLOGIST, is located at the St. George hotel. Delineations and instructions given. 2m7

T. G. MACDONALD, ACCOUNTANT—CUSTOM House broker and general broker, 48 First st. 28tf

MISS M. P. SNELLAN, TEACHER OF PIANO, Organ and guitar. Residence No. 67 South Fifth and Sherman sts.

NOTICE—ON THE 1ST OF MARCH NEXT WE will remove our place of business to Honeyman, DeHart & Co.'s fire-proof building, as before of E. J. DeHart and Wm. Honeyman.

THOMSON, DEHART & CO.

GEORGE W. CRAIG, SUCCESSOR TO GEORGE W. Craig & Co., dealer in lumber; also all kinds of rough and dressed fir, lath, shingles, etc. Yard foot of Front st., cor. Yamhill. 26tf

MRS. HENRY MILLER REINmoves to rear of store in corner of Fourth st. 8th st. Third st., corner H. 19tf

MRS. TWITCHELL OWENS, 97 ST. CLAIR'S OLDstand, has removed to pavilioned, cheerful and better rooms, 329½ First st., room 10. 24tf

COMMERCIAL, Civil, Mechanical, Mining, Engineering, Surveying, Assay, Survey, 24 Market, San Francisco. A. PRESSLER, Director. Circular.

E. R. SHERMAN, METAPHYSICIAN AND Trance Medium, Science, 288 Ninth st., cor. Main, near electric car. Consultation free. 116tf

NOTICE — THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS day transferred his brewing business to the Gambrinus Brewing Co., a corporation organized under the laws of Oregon. Portland, Or., February 26, 1889. LOUIS FEUERER. 3m7

MRS. MERRIAM, THE GREAT TENT AND business medium, has removed from the old stand to a wonderful, crystal, fairy-like change in past and future life. Tents and flowering shrubs and vines, and forms and faces in the crystal ball do business for those from a great distance. Has parlors at present on the corner of Fourth and Salmon. 3m14

NORTHWARD — AND TYPE WRITING AS taught by the new method, and copyrighted by Mrs. L. Robinson. Has met with unparalleled success. In her graduates in all departments of business can readily type 95 to 150 words in three months. Course, $50. Studio 382 Fourth street. 2m1m

CLAIRVOYANT—MRS. F. A. BROWN, NATural clairvoyant, tells the past, present and future events at your life; gives advice and results of journeys, lawsuits, speculations, etc.; mining interests a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. No. 284 Front st., from 8 to 5. 283tf

CITY TAXES—THE TAX ROLL OF ALBINA for 1888 is now in my hands and all taxes assessed thereon must be paid at the treasurer's office by the 15th day of April of the same will be returned as delinquent. J. H. McCALTY, City Marshal. 19tf Albina, Or.

CITY OF CANTON, CAPTAIN CAMOCHAN, from Shanghai, Neither the master nor the undersigned, consignees of the above-named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., consignees. 2m3

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila and all other kinds of paper stock. Old Iron and Metal of all kinds, 45 and 47 K st., Portland, Oregon. 4mif

MAZZAS—MR. J. E. FRIEDMAN WISHES TO notify all who use mazzas and matzoth for Passover to be sure and send their orders in before March 15, so that he will be able to have them in time, as there will be none baked in Portland this season. Yours, etc., J. E. FRIEDMAN, 313 Third st., cor. Clay, Portland, Or. 28tf5

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Portland Reduction Works will be held at the banking house of Ladd & Tilton, on Monday, March 11, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and the transacting of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES STEEL, Secretary.

Feb. 18, 1889. 19td

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual school election of District No. 1, Multnomah county, Or., will be held on Monday, March 11, 1889. The polls will open at 2 o'clock P. M., and close at 8 o'clock P. M. of said day. The election is for the purpose of electing one director for the term of five years, and a clerk for the term of one year. The polling places will be as follows: First ward, corner Third and A streets; Second ward, Corporation shed, Fourth street, between Morrison and Yamhill streets; Third ward, southwest corner First and Jefferson streets.

March 1, 1889. H. S. ALLEN, School Clerk.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian boards of Alder st. 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

OKLAHOMA—GUIDE, BOOK AND MAP, CONtaining full information as to the new territory, mailed to any address on receipt of 50 cents. TYLER & CO., Publishers, 524 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo. 17f20

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK HOLders of the Portland Cable Railway Company will be held in the parlors of the Ainsworth National Bank, on Monday, March 11, 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the capital stock of the company, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting. P. C. SMITH, President.

Portland, February 21, 1889. 19tl

5000 ITALIAN PRUNES, 3-YEAR OLD APPLE, pear and cherry trees; large variety of stroed and evergreen trees and flowering shrubs and vines. Address J. H. SETTLEMIER, Woodburn, Oregon.

TO THE PUBLIC—HAVING SOLD THE Pavilion Stables with our good will to H. D. Jones of this city, we thank our many customers for their patronage and would kindly ask for Mr. Jones, the continuance of the same.

MENER & UNGELESS.

Having purchased the livery and boarding stable of Mener & Ungeless I would respectfully ask a continuance of the custom of their old friends and by-strict attention to business and fair dealing to merit a share of the public patronage. Call and see for yourself.

H. D. JONES.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE.—"Immigration is coming in heavier than ever," said an observing official to a reporter yesterday, "but, strange to say, the greater per cent. of immigrants pass through here and go to the Sound. This, no doubt, is principally due to the amount of advertising done by the enterprising citizens of Tacoma and Seattle, and not owing to the advantages offered by the Sound country. Another fact that perhaps cuts some figure in directing immigration is the indirectness and inconvenience a section of country offers. While it is true that the resources of Oregon are unlimited in comparison with those of Washington territory, it is also a noteworthy fact that the Sound offers more inducements and its two large cities, Tacoma and Seattle, have more conveniences, even though temporary, than has Portland for the accommodation of newcomers. Terminal points must have the necessary conveniences for housing and keeping the people. It is not sufficient to invite people here but the city should be able to keep them here. If the present influx of people to this city were increased, where could they be kept? Where are the accommodations for them? Those who now come are scarcely able to find houses to rent, and how would it be if the number of arrivals were doubled or trebled?"

HIS YODELSHIP A YODEL.—A party who went out to the Exposition building yesterday to take a look at the immense and magnificent landscape of mountain scenery which is being painted at the end of the music hall had an unexpected treat. While they were admiring the painting a stranger came in and after taking a look at the scenery said he used to climb such mountains in the Tyrol, and if the company had no objection he would go up the winding path among the rocks and give them a genuine Tyrolean "Yodel." Yodeling, as almost everybody knows, is a style of singing common among Swiss mountaineers, by changing suddenly from the head voice to the chest voice, and the contrary, producing a singular effect. This stranger was a yodler from Yodelsville, and no mistake. He took an alpen stock in his hand and climbed up around a point of rocks and yodled till the whole hall rang. He was encored and obliged to repeat his performance several times. An effort will be made to secure his services for the opening night of the big hall, and if it is successful the people who are present on that occasion will hear something that will please and astonish them.

GONE BACK ON GENERAL BOOTH.—Mr. Frank Robinson, who styles himself adjutant, and who says, "You remember me; I was the first crank that came to Portland and fitted up the barracks on B street, God bless you all," writes from Oakland, California, to give his reasons for resigning from the Salvation Army. He says, "All building and property belong to General Booth, a rich man in England, and we have to pay rent for our halls, after having paid for the same. This, with many other items of our leader, caused me to resign. I have opened a large hall in Oakland, and have been blessed with two souls as a starter." THE OREGONIAN does not remember this crank Robinson and the only possible reason why it should be glad to hear from him is to know that he has left the state. If he makes his new departure pay, and will call off the rest of the gang here, Portland will try to get along without them, and the citizens would be rejoiced to never hear of him or them again. As for the 'God bless you's' Mr. Robinson sprinkles so liberally, they are considered of no more account than a puff of steam from the waste pipe of a donkey-engine.

A SUNDAY RUNAWAY.—A lively runaway took place yesterday afternoon which fortunately resulted in no serious injury to the driver. Shortly after 3 o'clock as a young man with a rather spirited span of horses was driving out the White house road near the city water works, he was passed by another carriage the driver of which whipped up his horses just as he got alongside of him. This caused the young man's horses to take fright. They became unmanageable, and while running at a great speed the young man was thrown out, but fortunately in such a manner that he sustained no injury except a few slight bruises. The horses continued running a short distance and then became detached from the carriage and separated at the same time. One of them pursued its course up the road while the other turned and came toward the city. Up to a late hour last night neither of the horses had been found although several men were out looking for them. The team belongs to a Second-street livery stable.

LINE OF MARCH.—The carnival parade of the Turners will start from the Mechanics' pavilion at 1:30 P. M. and will march up Third street to Market, thence to First and down First to E, thence to Third and up Third to Morrison, thence to Fifth and up Fifth to Main where they will countermarch and proceed down Fifth to Yamhill, thence to Third and up Third to the pavilion. The streets on the line of march have been especially cleaned for the occasion through the kindness of Superintendent Matthews, and as the weather will be all that could be desired, the procession will be a grand success and will be witnessed by a great proportion of the citizens of this and neighboring towns. It will be some measure serve to fill the vacancy felt because he cannot have the president inaugurated here. All who are to take part in the procession will please be promptly on hand at 12:30 or earlier.

CHARGED WITH STEALING TOBACCO.—Officer Smith yesterday arrested George Higgins near the corner of First and Main streets for the larceny of a twenty-two pound box of Climax tobacco, taken from one of the docks where it had been left for shipment. The box is the property of Mason, Ehrman & Co., and had been marked "B. Bros. & T., Elma." It was ascertained that the same man made an attempt to dispose of the tobacco in a saloon on Morrison street. The barkeeper to whom it was offered asked the man to bring it to the saloon so that he could see it. The man accordingly left, and soon returned in a hack, bringing with him the tobacco. When the barkeeper saw the box he mistrusted that the tobacco was stolen property and refused to take it. Some time later the man was arrested by the officer and taken to the city jail, where he now lingers.

SPRING HAS CERTAINLY COME.—The swallows put in an appearance yesterday and their twitterings as they darted about in the bright sunshine, gave assurance that spring has come. A stroll in the suburbs makes the assurance doubly sure, for there is heard the sweet notes of the robin, the carol of the lark, the whistle of the blackbird, and shrill call of the woodpecker. Many shrubs are putting forth tender leaves and quite a number of different varieties of flowers are in bloom. Cattle find good picking where the grass is growing late in sunny spots and an old-time incubator with a flock of chickens was seen yesterday. The new-fangled incubators may hatch and hatch, but they can't scratch for a single chick, while everybody knows, or should know, as the statement is often used as an argument in favor of "consulting," that a hen can scratch for a dozen as well as for one."

ANOTHER COMPLAINT AGAINST NAHON.—Saturday afternoon one of the proprietors of the saloon in the St. Charles hotel discovered another place where some of the cigars stolen from the barroom had been left for sale. The guilt was fastened upon S. A. Nahon, the man who several days ago was caught while in the act of rifling the till in the barroom, and a second complaint has been sworn out against him. Nahon having been bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $200 on charges preferred against him immediately upon his arrest, is now in the county jail and will have to be taken to the police court if he desires a preliminary examination on this new complaint.

NEW CHURCH.—Articles of incorporation of Emmanuel German Methodist Episcopal church of Milwaukie, Oregon, have been filed with the clerk of Clackamas county and also with the secretary of state, with the following board of trustees as incorporators: John Wexler, Henry Bottenmiller, John Beckly, Philip Hennemann, and August C. Kanne. A beautiful corner lot, 69x100 feet, has been secured, and the erection of a commodious house of worship has been resolved upon. The structure is to be of frame, 26x34 feet. Rev. Abraham Hager, lately of Switzerland, is the pastor.

POISONED THE BREAD WITH ARSENIC.—John Longsdon, an Indian living on the Siletz reservation, was brought to the city Saturday and locked up in the county jail. He is charged with having attempted to take the life of Jack Wasten by putting arsenic on a slice of bread.

REPORTS OF REAL ESTATE BOOM.—Thomas B. Lothian, the well-known Colorado mining man, who is in the city, says that Denver is in the throes of a real estate boom. "The population of the city is about 110,000," he said, "and I don't think I would be far out of the way in saying that 100,000 of these are dabblers in real estate; the other 10,000 are children. All the country for miles around Denver is laid out in corner lots and land values are very high. Reno me has yet attempted to cut up the Mountain of the Holy Cross into tracts yet, but I suppose some one will do it before the boom subsides. I do not see how Denver can escape a set-back in the real estate line."

NE PLUS ULTRA EGG.—The joyous season has now arrived when abnormally large eggs are being "laid" on the tables of country editors throughout the land. A gentleman at Roseburg who writes his name so that the oldest compositor in the office cannot make it out, comes to the front with a Langshan hen which weighs eight pounds, 14½ ounces, and lays eggs weighing just four ounces. He is of opinion that neither the "chicken" nor the egg can be beat, which is to be hoped is the case, as then all the other fowls in the state will hide their diminished eggs and the big hen, big egg boomers, will be disposed of for this season at one fell swoop by this paragraph.

TURN VEREIN WARREN SPIEGEL.—The "Warren Spiegel," the annual carnival paper of the Portland Social Turn Verein, has made its appearance and presents several features in its issue of 1889 that are entirely new. As usual, the paper is ably edited, neat typographically and replete with humorous sketches, pertinent poems and local criticisms. Instead, however, of being published entirely in the German language, a portion of it is printed in English. This, the paper states, is done as a matter of justice to the many English patrons who have always been liberal in their support of the verein's annual carnival.

A FINE ORNAMENT.—At the convention of the Woman's Relief Corps held in Portland February 26 and 27, Mrs. Nina M. Fry, past department president, wore a beautiful solid gold badge, which was presented by the ladies of the department as a mark of their appreciation of her work in the order. The badge is the size of the regular membership badge, being a Maltese cross suspended by two gold chains from a bar upon which is the word "President" in raised letters. From the center of the bar is a shield of white enamel with the monogram in gold letters, "F. C. L."

HOTCHKISS GUNS FOR THE BATTERY.—Battery A, O. N. G., will be supplied with two 1¼-inch Hotchkiss rifle guns within sixty days. These guns are similar to those with which the battery recently ordered from Vancouver to San Francisco is equipped and are furnished the state of Oregon by the national government in accordance with Congressman Hermann's bill passed by congress. The battery has long been in need of better armament than the two small guns which have been used to usher in many a Fourth of July.

ASSAULTED WITH AN IRON BOLT.—Pedro Vegas, a pure blooded Mexican Indian, is a prisoner in the county jail, having been arrested Saturday at Albina for assaulting a car repairer with a murderous looking iron bolt. The man was at work under a car, when Pedro pounced upon him with the bolt and struck him, but did not injure him seriously. Vegas denies having made the assault, and charges that the man struck him in the head with his fist. Vegas talks incoherently, and is undoubtedly insane.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH RATE.—"We have had more funerals the past three months than during any previous five months in the city's history," said a funeral director to a reporter yesterday. "Today we had four funerals and, besides, we have orders on hand for two more. This extraordinary death rate is caused by the fine weather, which makes a splendid advertisement, but the native or acclimated Oregonian is never healthy or satisfied unless he has his regular rain."

FUNERAL OF JOHN LA CHAPELLE.—The funeral of John La Chapelle, the pioneer boat builder who died at Forest Grove Friday morning, took place from the undertaking rooms of Holman & Delin at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Quite a number of friends of the deceased were present at the services, some of whom accompanied the remains to their last resting place in Riverview cemetery.

COURT MARTIAL DUTY.—Under date of Feb. 27, the following military order was issued from Vancouver: Captain D. W. Burke, Fourteenth infantry, and First Lieutenant L. A. Lovering, Fourth infantry, will proceed to Fort Klamath and report to the commanding officer for garrison duty, for which they will rejoin their proper station—Vancouver barracks.

ONE DOLLAR A WEEK INSTALLMENT WILL Buy a Lot.—Any person complaining of not being able to have a home and doesn't buy a lot in the Peninsular addition to East Portland, ought not to have a home. The tract lies high, overlooking the river, and the location is good, which can be seen by examining the map at 13 Morrison street.

THE FREE BATH HOUSE.—Messrs. Edward Holman, George Watkins and D. C. McKercher, who have been designated a committee to solicit subscriptions toward the proposed free bath house, expect to begin their labors in a few days. They think they will have no trouble in raising the necessary $1500.

TO BE DOUBLE TRACKED.—It is given out that the line of the Northern Pacific between Portland and Tacoma will be double tracked immediately, so as to afford facilities to the Canon and Southern for running trains to Puget sound.

EXCELLENT WORK AT LOW FIGURES.—The Pacific Printing Company, foot of Morrison street, on the bridge, having disposed of the *Pacific Farmer*, now gives exclusive attention to job printing. Best work guaranteed at lowest figures in city.

NO ADVANCE.—There will be no advance in the price during the engagement of Mr. Emmet at New Park. Gallery, 25; balcony, 50, and $1 down stairs. No extra for reserving.

MOTHERS, ATTENTION.—L. Loewenson 289 First street is selling boys' knee pants, sizes, five to thirteen, at the absurd price of 50 cents.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Deady will deliver an opinion in this court this morning in the case of Tracy vs. Read.

BLACK SILKS.—A line of the finest grades of blacks goods is offered for two days under regular rates, at J. Selling & Co.'s.

DO NOT FORGET your gas bills to-day. No discount to-morrow. Have smaller bills and save your dollars.

CHRISANTHEMUMS are one of our specialties. Burkhardt Bros, Twenty-second and G.

CITY TAXES.—Do not forget to pay your city taxes. Only a few days now left.

MCALLEN & MCDONNELL.—Read their new ad in to-day's *Telegram*.

BRIEF MENTION.

It is to the credit of the matchless Decker Bros. Piano to be able to say that of all the instruments sold in the United States, not one has ever been returned as defective. All good judges of good instruments concede that it is the best piano in the world. The Kohler & Chase Music House, at 71 Morrison street, are sole agents for this fine instrument.

City Taxes

Will be delinquent on the 12th inst. Do not wait until the last day to pay.

Nothing in the world excels the influence on a man that a good meal does. Remember this when you plan to obtain one to-day. The New York restaurant.

READ, READ.—Special bargains in furniture, clothing and hardware at I. Gevurtz, 181, 183 and 185 Front street, corner of Yamhill.

L'Art de la Mode fashion plate for March at Ed Dekum's.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

Large Store and dwelling house, on Stark street, near North Fourth, cor. of Ankeny st. Rent reasonable. Apply to POTTER, 208 First st.

We have been busy for the past week opening up what we are confident the public will recognize as the finest stock of

[illegible]

FURNISHING GOODS AND HATS

Ever shown in this market. We hope to complete our extensive alterations within the next 30 days opening up the large store in our rear, now occupied by John Cran & Co., thus giving us room to make special departments for

[illegible]

—AND—

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

A. FELDENHEIMER, Leading Jeweler.

LARGEST STOCK OF

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.

COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

A. FELDENHEIMER,

Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison,

Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.

Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments, UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

MAGOON BROS.

LIVERY & HACK STABLE,

Third and Madison.

Hacks for riding, per hour $1 50
Carling, first hour 1 50
Each additional hour 1 00

Theaters and Parties.

One or two persons, to and from $2 00
Three or four persons, two and from 3 00
Note—No charge for baggage that can be taken on seats.

Two Horse Coupes.

Riding and calling, per hour $1 00
To and from Theater and Parties, per couple 1 50
TELEPHONES 231.

SPECULATORS.

We have several tracts suitable for platting in favorable localities, and it will pay you to call and see us

TEIFER, STEARNS & CO.,

33 Stark St.

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER (PE-RU-NA) KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Kodak photos developed and finished. Lantern slides and transparencies made.

Tourne

First & Morrison Sts., Portland, Oregon.

E. J. Pattridge PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

69 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Newcastle, Dentist—TEETH without plates, Cocaine for Painless Extraction. Office, S. W. corner First and Yamhill streets, rooms 7 and 8.

DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN

Has returned to Portland and resumed surgical practice.

OFFICE: S. W. COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS., With Dr. Mackenzie.

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

F. W. PREHN, D. D. S.

Teeth without plates Vitalized Air a specialty. 54 Union Block.

C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon, corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 542.

Dr. E. G. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 58 Third st.

HELLO! WELL?

HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED FINE LINES OF

[illegible]

—AND—

SUITS.

We have received Ten Cases of Spring Overcoats and Suits, and have them

[illegible]

—THEY WILL—

Surpass Anything in the City for Style, Fit, Make-Up and Price.

They have all been selected by our Mr. A. B. Steinbach, and we assure you that they are

The Most Nobby, Stylish and the Best

To be had in New York City.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

[illegible]

AND RAILROAD LUMBER.

We are better prepared than ever to furnish large bills of lumber for the season of 1889. Can deliver 20 M. feet per day. LA CAMAS LUMBER CO., La Camas, W. T.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.) Auctioneers

42 First Street, Next Corner of Ash.

Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF THE—

FURNITURE & FITTINGS

Of Residence.

We are instructed to sell by auction (without reserve) on the premises (brick building),

232½ FIRST STREET, UPSTAIRS,

N. E. cor. Main st., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, at 10 O'CLOCK,

The entire furniture of 20 rooms, consisting of fine Walnut and Ash Bedroom Suits, 1000 yards Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Rug Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Center Tables, Paintings, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, Reception Chairs, Lace Curtains, Shades, etc., etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

Office 18 Washington Street.

Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

128 First, bet. Washington and Alder,

Auction Sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc., Regular Sale Days, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

BICKERTON & BROWN,

Auctioneers, Henry, Land and General Commission Agents, Arlington Block, Commercial st., Seattle, W. T. B. & B. having taken a lease of the large store at the above address, are now prepared to receive consignments for commission or accept any good agencies that may be offered them. Auction sale of fruit and farm produce every Tuesday at 11 A. M. 19f

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, Ada A. Hathaway did, on the third day of December A. D. 1888, make, execute and deliver to James M. Reate a certain chattel upon the following described personal property, to wit: Barroom furniture, bar and silver centerpiece, 2 card tables, 6 lamps, all bottles and glassware, 1 bar mirror, all pictures, 2 full cherry bed sets (3 pcs), 1 oak bedroom set (full size), 1 soft wood bed set (full size), 2 hydrostoves, 1 sewing stand, one center table, carpets, 1 hall carpet, 8 pole window cornices with single lace curtains, all kitchen utensils, 1 dining-room table, 2 sewing stools, 8 lamps, 12 chairs, 2 easy chairs, 2 spreads, 3 tablecloths, 8 quilts, 6 blankets, 4 ½ spring beds, 2 spring beds (full size), 4 parlor chairs and rockers, 1 lounge, 1 center table, 1 rug, 1 piano, cover and stool, 2 lounges, 1 parlor mirror and 11 pillows, to secure the payment of the sum of $350, with interest from December 3, 1888, and whereas, the said chattel mortgage was duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Multnomah county, state of Oregon, a copy of record therein, and the said chattel mortgagee has, by reason of the attachment of said property, become due and payable, and, whereas, there is due and payable thereon from the said Ada A. Hathaway to A. M. Reate, mortgagee, the sum of $350 and interest thereon from and after the third day of December, 1888, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, together with reasonable attorney's fees and costs and expenses of making sale of said property mortgaged; and, whereas, the undersigned has, at the request of said mortgagee, been requested to sell the same at public sale, as provided in said mortgage, and is required by law to apply the money arising from said sale to the payment of the amount due said mortgagee and costs and expenses of making sale and a reasonable attorney's fee now, therefore, I hereby give notice that on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1889, at 10 A. M., at the northeast corner of Fourth and Ankeny sts., in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, I will, under the power and authority in me vested by law, and as aforesaid, sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at public auction, all the hereinbefore mentioned and described personal property, as authorized as aforesaid, in order to satisfy the said amount due upon said mortgage, costs and expenses of making sale, together with a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEAL. ISAAC SIMMONS, Constable.

Dated the twenty-second day of February, 1889.

BAXTER SAWS.

All kinds of PRUNING and TURTLE TOOTH crosscut saws manufactured by the B. C. Atkins & Co. manufacturers. Send for circulars. All goods warranted. Quantities to suit. 19md Portland, Or.

1000 DOZEN LADIES' COLORED BORDERED HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIFFS,

[illegible]

S[illegible] Per Dozen.

Over twenty designs to select from. They may last the week out--not longer. These are extraordinary value.

SEE DISPLAY —IN— CENTER WINDOW.

Store Opens 7:30 A. M. Closes 8 P. M., sharp.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

300, 302, 304, 306 Morrison St., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

[illegible]

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas

Are the most *thoroughly reliable goods in the market*. They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in *quality, weight, width* and *shade*, thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standards of black. None genuine unless rolled on the "*Varnished Board*," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade Mark.

SPRING STYLES

As many of our lady friends may not be familiar with all of the new colors and shades and the names therof, we append a partial list of the same, which we trust may assist them in making selections of colors suitable to their taste. We think our out of town patrons will find this list of some value, as both home and foreign manufacturers have a way of their own now-a-days of christening every variation of a color with some unheard of name, and while our city trade can visit our establishment and gain the desired information, and, perhaps, have no particular use for a color list, we feel assured that the out of town ladies will find it to their advantage to cut this list out and preserve it for future reference, as we shall have frequent occasion to refer to the new shades in our future descriptions of various lines of goods.

GREENS.

Nil—The ordinary light shade.
Suez—A deep and deeper shade than the first named.
Rosetz—A light grayish green.
Tilleul—Pale linden green.
Vert de Chine (or vert Indien)—Bright and crude.
Perruche—A very fine shade; new shade resembling the tint of the plumage on the breasts of love-birds.
Serpent—Brighter and more metallic.
Bengazon—The color of sprouting foliage.
Tige de lis—Lily-stalk; new and very pale reed green.
Cucumber—The palest of greens.
Electric—Bluish, light green.
Quaker—Medium shade.
Reseda or Mignonette—Grayish green.
Cowslip—Light, yellowish green.
Moss—In three shades.
Reseda—Grayish green.
Ribone—Light grayish green.
Grass—Vivid green.
Holly—Dark, glossy green.
Lettuce—Pale green.
Pistache—Yellowish green.
Boule-neige—Snowball green.
Pomme—Apple green.
Florentine—Dull, dark green.
Bronze—Reddish green.
Verdace—Yellowish green.
Eucalyptus—Bluish-green.
Verdigris—Lead green.
Olive—In four shades.
Verdure—Light grass green.
Magnet—Lily-of-the-Valley green.
Pale—Pea green.
Peacock—Bluish green.
Japanese—Medium green.
Sage—Grayish green.
Cedar—Dark green.
Mystic—Clear dark green.
Ivy-leaf—Dark green.
Hunter—Glossy dark green.
Ballique—Light yellow green.
Emerald—Darker tones of this.
Mousse d'eau—Dull, grayish green.
Silverwood—Dark, clear green.

BRONZES AND GREENS.

Mauve—A regular mauve color.
Coureneou—A greenish bronze resembling the plumage of tropical birds.
Colibri—A bluish green, to be found on the breasts of humming birds.
Florentin—A bronze green.
Lierre—Ivy green.
Inis—Iris green, and
Ortie—Nettle; new dark green.

PINKS.

Rose—Resembling the tint of the rose "La France."
Azalee—After the azalea flower.
Corail—A coral shade.
Crustacee or Crevette—A deep shrimp color.
Vieux Rose—The old Louis XIV rose color.
Candree Rose—Rose, with a touch of gray.
Nymphe—A deep flesh tint.
Framboise—A rich, deep pink.
Pelanire—A rather deep shade of old pink.
Rose de Jericho—Another dull pink.
Mourreau—A deep, pinkish yellow.
Salmon—Salmon pink.
Rose leaf—Clear pink.
Shrimp—Shrimp pink.
Rose—Rose pink.
Shell—Pale pink.
Ash—Grayish pink.

LIGHT BLUES.

Ciel—A very blue, very light.
Azur—A little darker.
Libellule—With a touch of green.
Leonie—In another light shade, supposed to represent the hue of the waters of Lake Geneva.
Volga—A medium shade of grayish blue.

DEEP BLUES.

Vieux Bleu—A gobelin, medium shade.
Indigo—A very deep, pure blue.
Admiral—A very rich, deep shade.
Ocean—A very deep shade resembling the hue of the ocean.
Gendarme or bleu de roi, Sapphire—Dark bright blue.
Baltique—A medium shade with a gray tinge.
Bleu Russe—Rather deeper.
Iceberg—Light bluish gray.
Gobelin—Grayish-blue, fine shades.
Sparrow—Tint of sparrow's egg.
Royale—Clear blue.
Royal Blue—Dark sapphire blue.
Wedgewood—Color of Delft blue.
Granite—Very gray blue.
Turquoise—Greenish blue.
Electric Turquoise—Pale grayish blue.
Starlight—Clear grayish blue.
Gendarme—Dull medium blue.
Grecian—Steel blue.
Aquarelle—Greenish water blue.

OFF SHADES

Chalk white—Bluish white.
Ivory—Deeper white.
P

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail—Postage paid—In advance.

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$ 1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Sunday and Weekly, per year	3 50
Weekly, per year	2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily per week delivered Sunday included	30c

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 4.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE.

The letter received by the pope from the bishops of the United States, in whose behalf it was signed by Cardinal Gibbons, and dated January 12, has recently been sent back to this country and published by the *Catholic News*. It contains some curious passages. After recalling the fact that eighteen years ago the princely city of Rome was taken by the wicked army of an ambitious king, a sacrilege not committed by worshipers of idols or heterodox persons but by a king who still wanted to boast of his Catholic name, though he deliberately and designedly and most cruelly destroyed your faithful army, this letter proceeds to say:

These wicked people in their insolence are acting in a manner that would justify the supposition that their aim was to set aside God's author ity on earth and to deliver again the world into the power of Satan, who, according to St. Paul, ruled it before Christ appeared. Thus it has come to pass that we observe daily how, after they have taken you, the delegate of Christ, prisoner, they —as the Jews did to him—constantly embitter your life with indignity and disgrace, grief and sorrow, gall and wormwood, cruelly tormenting and placing the cross heavily upon you.

The intention is to deprive you for the future of all power for governing the church, not only in Italy but throughout the world. Thus arrogantly the government of the church instituted by Christ is sought to be destroyed and his promises unfulfilled.

Thus, be of good cheer, Leo, you, the most supreme and best of high priests! Remember the prophecies of the royal psalmist, which will comfort you and all truly good. The psalmist well said that the Lord will rise and judge your cause and scatter your enemies. He will rise and cover your adversaries with eternal disgrace. He will rise and protect his Sion, which the wicked impugned they had captured. We, your sons, trust in these prophecies of the Holy Book and the promises of our Lord Jesus Christ, and will pray, unceasingly and ardently, that the time will soon come when you can govern the church with complete liberty, and when you will change the wolves into lambs and make them members of your flock.

This is the nineteenth century, and yet this letter of these bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in America sounds like the voice of the middle ages, when church and state were twins in making life a frightful burden to the common people. Victor Emanuel, who unified Italy, captured Rome and ruled by virtue of a government that respected the constitutional liberties of the people, was a man whose character was disfigured by some coarse vices, but he was not a tyrant and Italy has grown in wealth, intelligence, morality and national spirit since he snuffed out the feeble candle of the Pope's temporal authority in Italy. Contrast Italy's condition before Victor Emanuel dispossessed the pope in the states of the church, with the present situation, and no intelligent student of European politics will deny that the overthrow of the pope's temporal power was a long forward step in the march of human progress. When Garibaldi rose in insurrection for the cause of Italian unity and liberty in 1849 who robbed him of victory and propped up with their bayonets the falling phantom of the temporal authority of the pope in Rome? Why, the army of the French republic under Oudinot who executed the orders of the miserable charlatan, Louis Napoleon, president of France. When young Italy found by sad experience that France was disposed to keep the pope in power she instantly turned to Prussia for help, and Bismarck, not France, made the unity of Italy possible. Sadowa inaugurated Italian unity and Sedan founded it on a rock. The wail of the Roman Catholic clergy of America over that grand event, the redemption and unification of Italy, sounds to-day like the lamentation of a hide-bound English tory churchman over the disestablishment of the Irish church and the enlargement of the suffrage or the groans of the French Jesuits over the supremacy of state secular schools.

RHETORIC VS. TRUTH

Senator Ingalls, in his eulogy of the late Congressman Burns, said:

If the existence of Burns was but a troubled dream, his death oblivion, what awaits it that the senate should recount his history? No veneration nor reverence are due the dead if they are but dust. No cenotaph should arise to preserve for posterity the memory of their achievements. If those who come after them are to be only their successors in annihilation and extinction. If the life of Burns is but a taper that is burned out, then we treasure his memory and his example in vain, and the latest prayer of his departing spirit has no more sanctity to us, who sooner or later must follow him, than the whisper of the winds that stir the leaves of the protesting forest or the murmur of waves that break upon the shore.

This is very respectable and melodious rhetoric, but nevertheless it seems to us pure intellectual rot. Bob Ingersoll never talked anything so flippant and shallow as this for Ingersoll concedes the moral beneficence of beautiful lives in this world whether they live again or not. Ingersoll says "I do not *know* whether my friend will live again and know me or not, but I do know that he has blessed this world by the nobility of his life and for that I am glad that he has lived and believe that this good man's beautiful example is worthy of all reverence and praise in the ears of our children." The thought of Ingalls is far more cheap and contemptible than that of Ingersoll, for Ingalls emits the absurd plea that 'no veneration nor reverence is due the dead if they are but dust." Why not? If the dead have lived nobly in this world if they have conscientiously made the most of their powers and opportunities to bless and beautify rather than curse their brief day, why not veneration and reverence for the dead whether we think they are dust or believe they are immortal? Why should not a senate honor the memory of a man whose work was well done in this world whether the senate was sure he would be an immortal in another world or not? The moral government, the spiritual welfare of the world that we grasp and know, is immensely influenced and enlarged by noble examples of holy living and holy dying, whether we know or do not know that every good man and true is immortal. Even if we know that the good man and true stood for annihilation and extinction, why should we withhold from him veneration and reverence? Why should we not recount his history? Why should we not preserve his memory? Why should we not erect to him a monument? And why, if his last prayer is instinct with the spirit of purity truth and humanity, should it not stand for a finer sanctity than the whistle of the winds or the murmur of the waves?

Mr. Ingalls has not told us why, because he cannot tell us why. He is a rhetorical humbug intoxicated with his own verbosity and capacity for sentimental vapor and vituperation, and as a result of his effort to upset and sneer at Ingersoll, lo! a more cheap and shallow philosopher is here than Ingersoll himself.

Men are justly praised for what they do for this world, without reference to what is the speculative value of their services to the next world. Otherwise, according to Ingalls' logic, no agnostic could mourn for or honor the memory of Socrates, Marcus Antoninus, Washington, or Lincoln, unless he believed that their disembodied spirits passed to another world of activity, still conquering and to conquer. The sense of public gratitude and reverence for what a good man has done in one world seems to Ingalls's shallow mind impossible, or at least worthless, without absolute certainty that the good man will sing psalms with Moses and Elias.

PURE BLOOD

Bishop Newman, of the Methodist church in a recent address said that the purest blood in America was to be found at the South." This statement is probably true and true for a reason that is not creditable to the South. The stream of emigration before the war did not drift south because of slavery and the stream of emigration since the war has not drifted south because of the survival of the brutal spirit of slavery. General Buell in an article concerning his Kentucky campaign against Bragg contributed to the *Century* confesses the superior fighting quality of Bragg's troops compared with his own and accounts for it on the ground that the people of the South were bred to the use of arms were agricultural rather than manufacturing and were nurtured in an atmosphere of stronger military spirit than were the people of the North. That is military fame and deeds counted far more with the South than the North and reverence for personal prowess and pugnacity was almost universal.

In other words Buell thought the raw material of the South's green troops was better than that of the North. It seems to us that Buell omitted a very important consideration, viz. That the Southern armies against which he contended contained more pure-blood American stock than did the rank and file of the Western armies of the Union. The great cities of the West Chicago St. Louis Cleveland Cincinnati Milwaukee and Detroit contributed a good many foreigners, and so did some of the rural districts of the Northwest. This foreign element was small compared with the native American majority, but it was sufficient to make our armies less strong in pure American stock than those of the South. An examination of the list of confederate officers down to the rank of colonel furnishes few foreign names. They are all Anglo-Saxon, Huguenot, Irish, Scotch and Scotch-Irish, lineal descendants of the men who fought at King's Mountain, at Eutaw and Cowpens in the Carolinas, and who followed John Sevier, George Rogers Clark, and later Andrew Jackson in his campaigns. It is undoubtedly true that the Confederate army included more men of pure Anglo-Saxon stock, dating back to old colonial times than the Northern army because conscription was remorselessly enforced at the South and the infiltration of foreign immigration had been small. The institution of slavery and the savagery of family feuds had bred a blood appetite and joy of the conflict that the industrial recruit of the North did not have as a birth right or moral taint, but acquired by experience, and when he acquired it he was a match for his foe.

THE OREGON PACIFIC

The Corvallis *Times* says it is quietly rumored that the Oregon Pacific road will soon go into other hands and be built with cash instead of badly-kept promises and lawsuits, or words to that effect. The history of this enterprise since its first inception, nearly twenty years ago, has been unfortunate in many respects, and no credit to our state. All sorts of expedients have been resorted to to raise money and to get work done. There is no denying that unusual business tact of a certain kind has been displayed, but it has not been of a creditable sort. Too many men have been ruined by trying to fulfill contracts and too many times men have had to shave their vouchers down to a low figure to get something for hard labor performed for this company. They had little else to work with but not overvaluable land grants and over sharp wits, and these they have made the most of and with such apparent success as the world seldom sees. The *Times* intimates that the Chicago & Northwestern Company will probably take possession at an early day, a consummation no devoutly to be wished. There is no enterprise more important to Oregon than the Oregon Pacific railway running through the middle of our state and with the Chicago & Northwestern in charge we may expect that the work will be rapidly pushed to completion.

Anybody in Washington can see the inaugural ball that cares to spend five dollars for that purpose. Washington's ball in 1789 was a stately affair for the illustrious few. When Madison was made president his brilliant wife Dolly attended in a gown of buff and velvet, though she could not dance. No ball graced the outset of Monroe's or Adams's administration, but it was not omitted in either Jackson's or Van Buren's time. Harrison had three or four balls in his house. President Polk's wife went to the $10 inauguration ball, while Polk a man of policy visited the $10 ball likewise. There were three balls at Taylor's inauguration at varying prices. There was no Pierce ball, but a splendid one was given on the advent of Buchanan in welcome of his handsome niece Harriet Lane, who presided over the White house. Lincoln's second inauguration was marked by a splendid ball in the postoffice. Grant's first and second times were opened with a grand ball and so was that of President Garfield. The Cleveland ball was the biggest ever held, nearly 10,000 guests attended it. The ball to night will be held in the new pension building. For the last inauguration there were provided 1000 quarts ice cream 500 quarts of water ices 200 roast turkeys 500 boiled turkeys, 100 hams, 150 tongues, 16 sets roast beef, 2 barrels chicken salad, 6000 rolls, 1000 pounds of butter and 150 loaves of bread, while of such dainties as *pate de foie gras*, consommé salmon and bass, big quantities were also on hand. The provision for the ball to night must be ample as 5000 terrapin have been ordered for the occasion.

The dispersion of the so called league of patriots by the French government disarms and disorganizes the only genuine force that Boulanger ever had behind him. The leader of this league, Deroulede, has supported Boulanger sincerely because of his promise to recover Alsace Lorraine. The other factions in France the monarchists whether Orleanists or Bonapartists, or the socialists, do not care a button for Boulanger except as a name under which to hasten the disruption of the present powers that be. With the dispersion of the "revenge" party Boulanger loses all his sincere following as the rest of the political parties in France are only using him just as the Cleveland democracy used the wretched querulous, impracticable mugwump faction in New York.

There is complaint made that the fruit products of California have been in excess of demand, and that great stocks of their dried fruits have to be held over unsold. The truth is that as yet the Eastern market remains undeveloped and uncertain and many great cities are unsupplied with Pacific fruits. It is only necessary that our Oregon prunes shall be known abroad to insure a good market for all our state can raise for years to come. The price may be lower as the supply is increased but producers must not expect to realize great prices always. There is no reason to doubt that the price will remain at a profitable figure, if the producer learns to be economical in growing and curing his fruit.

Now is the time to buy your spring medicine Get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best.

RICH IN PRECIOUS METALS.

Interview With Mr Hagan About the Cœur d'Alene Mines.

Prospects of Several Very Valuable Properties—Difficulties of Transportation—Portland's Opportunities Should Be Improved.

Judge Hagan, a prominent and influential citizen of Idaho and one who has always taken an active part in the affairs of his territory, is now at the St. Charles hotel on his way to Wardner. A pleasant conversation was had yesterday evening with the gentleman, in which he enumerated the many advantages of his section of the country speaking at length of its prospects and future possibilities. Upon being interrogated in reference to the mining interests of Idaho, he replied:

The towns in Idaho depend upon the mines for their support, and none more than where I come from. Wardner is my home. It is situated far up in the Pan Handle, Shoshone county. Murray is the county seat, and the city is now almost abandoned for some reason or other. The largest mines are at Wardner and are mostly owned by capitalists in Portland. Sam Reed is largely interested in the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines which are worth $1,000,000 in king the calculation very low. The mines are being constantly developed but no practicals ore is yielded in a business way. They could be made to turn out ten tons to where one ton is now being realized if the facilities for transportation were made easier. Mr. Reed could clear $1000 per diem if rates were cheaper and this would mean of course a corresponding increase in all the mines. These two mines are now working 600 men including the overseers and all those in charge of the management.

"Next adjoining the Bunker Hill mine is the Stem Winder owned by a Portland syndicate of which Van B. De La Hunt is president and G. B. McCauley is manager. They are excellent business men and Mr. McCauley is besides a thorough miner. It was principally through the efforts of this latter gentleman that Portland capital was invested in the mine. In fact this city best bought it. This mine is in the same body of ore as the mines in which Mr. Reed is interested, and the vein is distinctly defined for over a mile, running from Bunker Hill northerly and averaging 6000 feet wide. Thus far miners have gained a depth of only 600 feet and the deeper one goes the more valuable appears the ore. Indeed there seems to be no bottom to the vein. The Stem Winder is worth at least $2,500,000 and this is an exceedingly modest estimate.

"Next on the north of this mine is the Lost Chance and Emma, owned by a corporation of the same name. Frank A. Moore, of Spokane Falls, and B. Goldsmith of this city, have considerable money in this company. The Stem Winder, Lost Chance and Emma have five concentrators in operation. This is a great advantage, as the ore after being concentrated, is up to within thirty per cent of lead bullion, and gives fifty per cent silver to a ton.

W. B. Honeyman owns the Tyler mine, which lies adjacent to the Lost Chance and now remains idle, with the exception of undergoing developments preparatory to more extensive work. This mine also is situated in the same belt and has a character of ore similar to the others I have mentioned. The next mine is the Sierra Nevada, which is pronounced the finest, and one that will pay best in the entire Pan Handle of Idaho. It is also owned by Portland people and is working fifty-five men. It has a small concentrator."

"Is Mayor Van B. De Lashmutt interested in this mine also?"

"Yes. He is president of the corporation that is working it, and no doubt considers it, as I do, one of the best properties in the Cœur d'Alene region. Professor Clayton, the well known geologist, after a thorough investigation pronounced it by far the wealthiest one in that part of the country, and I heartily concur with him. There seems to be more silver as one goes in a northwardly direction.

"There is a lull in the working of the mines and the shipments at present. The reasons are too obvious. Only one railroad and that a narrow gauge now extends into the northern section of Idaho as you know. Most of the ore must be taken away in two horse wagons and in the winter no road can run upon the route except the stage boat, which can only carry forty or fifty tons per day. Now just notice the restriction this necessarily puts upon the operations of these mines. Why that is many tons less the capacity of any one claim in the district and the Bunker Hill mine can easily turn out 200 tons a day. Although the ore during this season has been of very much richer quality than is usually rolled down in the leads. Of course there is not much self-action in working the mines in this manner when the supply is constantly and unavoidably checked. Under these circumstances the loss amounts to a great deal. One comparatively small item is the waste of sacks into which the ores is placed. These sacks cost 10 to 12 cents each and the thousands upon thousands ruined every month aggregate a considerable amount. Besides the poor facilities I have mentioned one other import at disadvantage is that the high rate of transportation is too heavy for the owners of low grade ores to stand. This one statement I would like to impress upon the people here of it is, what relief we get must come from Portland. If the citizens of this city sit still and let Pacoma and the Wicklers melter, of Montana do all the business and reap the rich harvest they alone will have to suffer. Portland should work every single ounce of ore in Idaho and she can and will do it, if a smelter is established here.

"A line of railroad constructed from Portland to the Cœur d'Alene could be operated on a very economical plan, as it is down grade the entire distance to the city. Portland has all the lumber, iron and drygoods required to mix with the ores and in addition the 5 million would be brought to tidewater. A road which will benefit Portland materially is now being put in to the Cœur d'Alene country by the O. R. & N. Co.

"One thing the people here in particular the sooner the better. I come in being backed by the Northern Pacific and that company will in a short time, surely construct smelters for the reduction of the ore unless an organized effort is made in Portland to prevent it. We have the ore and now we want someone to reduce it. Another thing that has tended much to discourage the miners in the Cœur d'Alene is that they have been subjected to a useless litigation over titles, but whenever the court can hear and try the cases the owners will be all right and the titles will be declared valid. A class of men up there seem to think that nothing else is required to try the business men and impair titles but thus far they have not succeeded. The Northern Pacific company has lately decided to build its main line into the Cœur d'Alene country and thence on to Missoula Montana. This will give the mines a rapid transit, both for ore and passengers. Portland is the natural point to unite the town of Mullen within sixty days.

"Portland must soon put her hand to the helm or some other municipality will and she will then be crowded to the wall never again to acquire the prestige she has now. It is easily lost and all that is necessary now is a combined effort. We depend entirely upon the mines for support and wanted to do all we can to push ahead their development and of course will accept the first scheme inaugurated for this purpose so let Portland wake up."

I believe you have just come from Boise City looking after the interests of your territory, have you not?

"Yes. The legislature instead of adjourning at 12 o'clock midnight on the sixtieth day of the session as limited by act of congress remained open until 7 o'clock the next morning. During this time it passed seventeen bills all affecting the legislation of Idaho. One bill was for the division of Alturis county into virtually four counties. I have just been arguing the validity of this law before the supreme court. This is now under advisement and will be decided in a few days."

"Is there any opportunity for extensive farming in Idaho?"

Not in the mining section. In Kootenai county there are not 160 acres that can be cultivated with any profit. The land is all heavily timbered, and there are innumerable fine cedar trees that will average four feet through at the base. Our country is, fortunately or unfortunately, as the future will have it, standing a little on end but through its own peculiar industries it will hold no common place among the coming states of the Northwest.

"One question more, judge. How many tons of ore can those Wardner mines turn out per day?"

"At least 500 tons, if worked at their full capacity, and probably a good deal more."

THE DEAF MUTE SCHOOL.

The Pupils Being Taught the Lip System of Articulation—Good Progress.

Mr. B. Irving an educated young Scotch man from Edinburg is the latest addition to the faculty of the Deaf Mute school at Salem and has proved a decidedly good acquisition. He has introduced the lip system of articulation which has many advantages over the conventional sign system or deaf mute alphabet.

Mr. Irving's first step was to teach the pupils the vowels after which they were instructed in the consonants and finally given short and simple sentences. The mutes having been made familiar with the letters, the teacher repeated them the pupils watching the movement of his lips. It was a tedious job at first but the children have made such rapid progress that they are now able to understand short questions. Their answers are not models of elocution, for being dispossessed of hearing they have no idea of modulation. Some speak fairly fluently, and are readily understood others talk with laborious exertion. One with a good ear experiences little or no difficulty in unraveling the rambling remarks of any of the pupils.

At a recent morning instruction Mr. Irving wrote a list of simple questions on the blackboard and after each one wrote the proper answer. The pupils were allowed time to study the lesson after which the answers were erased and the members of the class told to count their slates and write down the proper answers. The questions were as follow:

What kind of a day is this?
What day of the month is this?
How many days are there in this month?
How many days are there in a year?
What kind of a winter is this?
Did much snow fall this winter?

Several slates contained absolutely correct answers, but some were curiosities of not phenomena. It was only question of memory with the pupils as the correct answers were before them, but a moment before. Here is what the child of eight and one half years in the school year and a half contained:

"This is a pleasant day."
"This is the twenty fifth month of the day."
"There are days in the month."
"There are twenty eight year day."
"This is a mild, severe of a winter."
"This much snow not winter that."

The legislature appropriated $16,000 to maintain the school for the next two years, and with part of this money Superintendent Knight expects to fit up the industrial building and provide means to keep the unfortunate wards of the state occupied, and learn them a trade.

NOTES FROM ALBINA.

A Murderous Assault—Painful Accident—Various Items of Interest.

Mr. C. H. Hill is erecting four cottages on Russell street near Margueretta Avenue.

Real estate is still booming and transaction during the past week amounted to $39,500.

Mr. A. Bacon who was severely injured some few weeks ago, is now beginning to use crutches.

Mr. G. W. Kent and Mrs. A. L. Wilson were quietly married in Portland last week and have imagined all the time till now that no one knew of the affair.

Mrs. Henry Brendle died Friday after a severe illness at the residence of his brother, John Brendle. The funeral took place Sunday and was largely attended by sympathizing friends.

At the morning services at the First Presbyterian church, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor, fourteen new members united with the church. The late revival meetings have been the means of converting many and new members are being constantly added.

Last Tuesday, as one Link, butcher was riding horseback on Russell street, the horse stumbled and fell. Link tumbled too and unfortunately was caught under the horse and had his left leg severely bruised. He will not be able for several days at least to donate shoulder hams to ladies and relatives.

Everybody has more or less cold and the proper thing is to enquire how is your cold? and receive answer in reply. Peter Boyd is entertaining himself for a severe cold, also Mr. Truman is confined to the house nursing his cold. Miss Theiss, sister of Rev. O. W. Theiss is seriously ill with pneumonia. Mrs. George Bolter is quite ill.

While James Bronson a railroad employee was fixing a gang of section hands on the terminal yard a trump came along, and picked up three full eighteen inch logs, and made an attempt to strike him on the side of the head. Fortunately he dodged in time and received the blow on his shoulder. Had the blow struck where intended it would undoubtedly have proved fatal. The tramp made a second attempt but was seized by the men around and held until a constable arrived who placed him under arrest and took him over to Portland. Mr. Bronson says he cannot imagine the cause of the assault, as the party is a stranger to him.

THE FABULOUS 'MAD STONE

A Number of Communications Received Regarding Its Wonderful Virtues.

Letters replete with information in regard to the mad stone continue to be received by THE OREGONIAN but contain little that is new on the subject.

"A. N. P." writes from Tacoma that his boy was given one of these stones by an old grave digger in England. The stone is about the size of a large bean, and of a grayish color. His father tested it on scorpions bites in India, but it never failed to do its duty. His brother who is living in a tropical country still keeps the stone in readiness for emergencies. This boy lost a sufficient variety of mad stone from the bite to enable cribed by Dr. Jones.

J. J. B. writes from Fairport that Mr. Moses of that place has had a mad stone for years which he says he has often applied with wonderful effect. Hearsay evidence is barred in this case. He states that the mad stone is now in the possession of Mr. Hauley's brother-in-law, a Mr. Hall, residing in Kentucky and to possess the powers attributed to the mad stone.

THE OREGONIAN has received a large number of letters in regard to the mad stone but nearly all the information they contain is what some one told some one else, and such as would not be admitted in a court of law. What is wanted is a statement from a man whose life has been saved by a mad stone, a regular practical working test of the article.

THE OREGONIAN has not had an occasion to change its opinion in regard to the mad stone, the wonderful attributes of which are without doubt fabulous.

THE BOYS' WIFE BEATER. Along with other things which bloom in the spring base ball has begun to sprout. The manipulators of lightning from the telegraph officials naturally take the lead in everything and yesterday a nine of operators went over to Albina to swipe the club there. They succeeded in getting beaten to the tune of 22 runs to 12. If there were any particular features in the game they were Simmons's double play, Taylor's three bagger and Gebert's catching. The fielders growled because they were not furnished with horses to chase after the ball. It was a solemn looking nine that came back to this city on the Cycleine with the flags at half mast. Following is the score by innings:

Albina	0	1	5	4	4	0	0	2	0	22
Operators	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	12

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Arrived—Schr. Del Norte, Coquille river; schr. Wash. Dodge, Coquille river; ship Wm. H. Smith, Manila; bark Schr. Sunol, Hayward, Alaska. Cleared—Ship Archibald Fisher, Cork; ship Marion Rainbolt, Liverpool; str. Coos Bay, Coos Bay; str. State of California, Portland; schr. Mary E. Russ, Eureka.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 3.—Arrived—Bk. Enoch Talbot, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, March 3.—Schr. Comet crossed out 10:17 A. M.; steamer Williamette arrived down 10:45 A. M.; Br. ship Dirigo crossed out 11 A. M.; took tug for Portland with Br. bk. Samuel Watt 11:30 P. M.; str. Alliance arrived down at 10 P. M.

PORT BLAKELY, March 3.—5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, bar smooth.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A Healthful Tonic.

Used in place of lemons or lime juice it will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Skidmore & Co., druggists.

FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH.

An Interesting Letter About the Institution at Vancouver, W. T.

Observations Made During a Recent Visit—Purposes and Scope. Classification—Educational System—New Buildings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

Having recently visited the Washington Territory School for Defective Youth at Vancouver I append here with some observations taken in the school room which may serve to enlighten the taxpayers as to the great and beneficent work that is being accomplished in that institution and the method by which such grand results are obtainable and obtained. It may however, be first premised that the present name of the institution is somewhat of a misnomer inasmuch as the title "School for Defective Youth" seems to imply that it is an institution designed for the care of adolescents and children of defective mental capacity. To that extent therefore the name is misleading and the design and scope of the institution is correspondingly impaired, owing to the natural aversion of parents to admit their deaf and dumb children to the care of "schools which is associated in the public mind with dingy and deficient mental equipment." A more appropriate name and one which would be less apt to mislead the public as to its true functions would be

The School for Deaf Mutes. This suggestion is volunteered because the definition of the term defective youth" is by no means

EXTENSIVE AND DE TAILED.

enough to embrace so many physical mental and moral disabilities that there is a wide-spread confusion among a very large portion of the public as to the scope and design of the institution—a confusion which is detrimental to the school itself and serves to defeat the very purpose for which it was designed by preventing the parents of deaf mutes from placing their unfortunate offsprings in competent hands owing to the dread of their being brought into contact and association with inferior minds. The public interest seems to demand that the institution should be given a more explicit name. It is customary to

CLASSIFY DEAF MUTES BEFORE

the period of instruction as occupying a low scale in the order of natural intelligence yet in many important particulars they are more richly endowed by nature with the higher attributes of humanity than their colleagues whose physical development is more perfect—their crowning distinction being parental love. They are of uniformly affectionate and obliging disposition. And it would seem that kind Mother Nature provides recompense for the disadvantages under which they labor by endowing them with compensating gifts in a keenness of vision, touch and observation and a general sharpening of the other faculties which to a great extent alleviate their one great misfortune. In infancy the lives of these unfortunate children are necessarily scarcely animal and their existence being dumb in darkness the acquisition of knowledge is to them a most difficult and laborious undertaking, which only the closest application the best instruction and the most constant and loving attention, patience and consideration can overcome. Only those who have actually been engaged in the work of the schoolroom or who have otherwise had occasion to study the subject, can form a just conception of the labor involved in bringing a deaf mute up to that point of proficiency in verbal language that a child in the full possession of its faculties will have naturally acquired before it enters a school. The great difficulty with deaf mutes is to teach them to think. Their mental faculties having been shrouded in darkness the machinery of the reasoning powers has never been set in motion. The average deaf mute upon his arrival in school knows only the names of the commonest objects of every day life and the instances are rare where they are so advanced as to be able to write their own names. It is upon this unpromising material that the teachers must work.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The system of instruction pursued at the Vancouver school embraces the best features of the several methods of education that have been invented for the benefit of deaf mutes. The system is based upon single object lessons which are then only as a means to an end—the end being the accomplishment of a correct understanding and use of written words. It is intended that every pupil shall be able to communicate with his fellows through the medium of writing, and if they are not fluent in practical life require little assistance in expressing the ideas intended to be conveyed with such clear precision as to be readily comprehended by others. When conversing with each other in written language, either rough composition or what is termed "pencil talk," which describes the language as

Articulation, Lip Reading and Writing.

The articulation department is under the charge of Professor Gordon assisted by Mr. Irving. Articulation is taught to such pupils as are deemed capable of learning to speak and read the lips with sufficient accuracy to enable them to converse intelligently with those who have not been taught the deaf and dumb alphabet. Those who are unable to learn articulation are taught the deaf and dumb alphabet and the art of writing.

Articulation is taught by the following method: The pupil is first taught the position of the mouth, tongue and throat in forming the sounds of the vowels, and then the consonants. Words are then formed by combining the sounds of the letters, and sentences by combining the words. The pupil is then required to read from the lips the words and sentences thus formed. The articulation department is now in a very flourishing condition, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of speech.

Writing.

The writing department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to write from the blackboard, and from books. They are required to write a neat, plain hand, and to spell correctly the words they write. Much attention is given to composition, and the pupils are required to write letters to their parents and friends. Many of the pupils write very creditable letters.

Drawing.

The drawing department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to draw from objects, and from the blackboard. They are required to draw neatly and correctly, and to color their drawings. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the art.

Geography.

The geography department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the maps, and to locate the countries, cities, rivers, mountains, etc. They are required to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the countries they have studied. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

History.

The history department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the history of the United States, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the events they have studied. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Arithmetic.

The arithmetic department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the arithmetic, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the problems they have solved. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Grammar.

The grammar department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the grammar, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the rules they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Physiology.

The physiology department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the physiology, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the functions they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Natural History.

The natural history department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the natural history, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the specimens they have collected. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Physical Culture.

The physical culture department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the physical culture, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the exercises they have performed. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Music.

The music department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the music, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the songs they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Art.

The art department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the art, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the pictures they have painted. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Industrial Training.

The industrial training department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the industrial training, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the work they have done. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Domestic Science.

The domestic science department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the domestic science, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Kindergarten.

The kindergarten department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the kindergarten, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the games they have played. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Primary.

The primary department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the primary, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Intermediate.

The intermediate department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the intermediate, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Grammar.

The grammar department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the grammar, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the rules they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

High School.

The high school department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the high school, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

College.

The college department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the college, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

University.

The university department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the university, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Post Graduate.

The post graduate department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the post graduate, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Special.

The special department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the special, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Miscellaneous.

The miscellaneous department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the miscellaneous, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Conclusion.

The conclusion department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the conclusion, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Appendix.

The appendix department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the appendix, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Index.

The index department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the index, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Table of Contents.

The table of contents department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the table of contents, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Preface.

The preface department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the preface, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

Introduction.

The introduction department is under the charge of Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Hall. The pupils are taught to study the introduction, and to write letters to their parents and friends, describing the lessons they have learned. Much attention is given to this department, and the pupils are making rapid progress in the acquisition of the knowledge.

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YUKON'S MIGHTY WATERS,

Life Among the Chilkoot Indians and Native Esquimaux.

J. Campbell Tells of His Trip to Alaska—Incidents En Route—Gold Hunting—Seal Fur Islands—General Resources.

Every now and then some daring adventurer, who has pushed far out into the interior of Alaska's wild and frozen regions, returns to these more civilized lands, to relate the wonders of that frigid country and descant upon the vast possibilities that lie in store for it. If it were not a wonderland, so much would not be said concerning it.

Among others who have been lured into exploring Alaska's hidden resources, and to study the country and its people, is A. R. Campbell, who has just returned to this city from an extended trip into the interior and along the headwaters of the Yukon river. Mr. Campbell left Portland a little over two years ago, on a mining trip and a tour of general exploration. He first took in all the principal points of interest in Southern Alaska before proceeding to Chilkoot, a large Indian camp, on his way to the Yukon river.

CHILKOOT INDIANS.

"Chilkoot," said Mr. Campbell, "is one of the largest Indian camps in that section of the country. There are some two or three hundred Indians living at that place, making it a sort of commercial agency for trading with the Indians of the interior. It is claimed that from the Chilkoot Indians have sprung all the other tribes inhabiting the interior of Alaska, and that, they are the inventors and originators of various weapons, blankets and other wearing apparel now in use. They are in many respects a mean and treacherous tribe, having mercenary propensities strongly developed, and are known as sharp and grasping traders. In order to carry on and control the large trade with the Indians of the interior they have built a trail across the divide to the head of the Yukon river, a distance of twenty-eight miles. They guard this trail closely and allow no other Indians to pass over it. It is only during the last three years that any of the Indians living in the interior have been permitted to visit the coast.

"At present these Indians are principally engaged in salmon fishing and in transporting miners' supplies over the trail to Lake Bennett, the headwaters of one of the tributaries of the Yukon, in addition to their own trade with the Stick Indians of the interior. In packing goods for the miners their charges are 24 cents per pound for everything they carry. They make two trips a year into the interior for trading purposes, and, when it is known that they charge $25 per pound for powder and for other goods, prices in proportion, it is seen that their commercial adaptation is equal to that of the ancient Phœnicians.

"There were four in our party when we left Chilkoot. We crossed Lake Bennett, a distance of six miles, and continued our journey to Lake Lindeman. Between these lakes there are rapids, extending about a mile, and we were obliged to carry our luggage around on land. We crossed Lake Lindeman, and thence continued to Lake Tom and over several others until we reached Lake Marsh and Lake LaBarge. Between the latter two there is a distance of sixty miles, and about midway are the famous White Horse rapids and Miles canyon.

QUICK TRAVELING.

"Miles canyon is a gorge about one mile in length and about 150 feet in width, through which the mighty waters of the Yukon rush with tremendous speed. The banks of the river are perpendicular, rocky walls several hundred feet in hight, and the course of the river through this canyon goes almost in a straight line. We concluded to go through this canyon, so, leaving all our firearms and ammunition to be carried around on land, we took our seats in our small boat not without some misgivings as to the outcome of the wild plunge. One of our party took out his watch, and we made the run regardless of consequences. We fairly flew through that canyon, and when we emerged at the other end just one minute had elapsed from the time we committed ourselves to the rushing, seething waters a mile above.

"The White Horse rapids are still a mile further on, and here we encountered some very difficult and dangerous navigation. Large boulders and craggy rocks break the waters into a thousand channels and turbulent eddies. Having passed these in safety, the journey to Lake LaBarge was smooth sailing, and we made it without any further interruptions.

ON TOWARDS FIVE FINGERS.

"Lake LeBarge is literally alive with fish, as in fact the river is its entire length. Everywhere along the river hundreds of natives crowded close to the bank to see us and our boat. Each was laden with provisions and bedding. Most of the Indians were engaged in catching salmon for winter use. The fish are dried and make most excellent food. The mosquitoes along the river are almost enough to drive a man wild. They are small, but they are there in countless numbers, and they get there on time. A lorn traveler with a voracious appetite, like myself, was swarmed and would envelope us and our boat and almost obscure the light. Sometimes days were traveled 140 miles without pulling a stroke of the oars. We found a good river all the way to Five Fingers, the head of navigation of the Yukon. This point has received its name from the five large rocks that divide the waters into separate channels. Here, also, the rocky mountains cross the river and head towards the Alaskan peninsula, forming the Aleutian Islands, and then sink into the Pacific.

ALASKA GOLD MINES.

From Five Fingers we go to the Forty Mile creek, where the only gold mines in that section of country, worked to any extent, are located. This is about 800 miles from Juneau and communication with the outside world is almost entirely closed. The miners operate and procure gold by a method called bar digging. The gold washes on to the river bank and into the small crevices, and the miners generally have to get into boats while in search of the glittering mineral. Often large bars are found, and the gold, in many places, is very fine and pure.

During the season of 1887, from $125,000 to $150,000 worth of gold was taken from these washings, and last summer nearly the same amount. Last year about 100 miners wintered there, whereas the season before the number was in the neighborhood of 250. But as the working seasons are very short, lasting only about ninety days, the men are necessarily idle a great deal of the time. After the close of the mining season at this place we went to St. Michael, near the mouth of the Yukon river. The steamer had just left for San Francisco on its yearly trip, and we were obliged to remain for another year. There was a separation here, my companion returning to the mines, while I remained with an old Swedish missionary named Carleson. We made a great many trips, with dogs for locomotive power, into the interior, and busied ourselves studying the language, customs, and religion of the native Esquimaux.

FUR SEAL ISLANDS.

The fur seal islands of St. Paul and St. George in Behring sea are owned by the United States government, and leased to the Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco. This company leased the islands in 1870 for a period of twenty years, at an annual rental of $55,000 and $2 62½ for each of the 100,000 skins taken. The profits to the company are estimated at about $1,000,000 per year. The lease of these islands virtually gives San Francisco control of the Alaska fur trade, and the fur markets of the world as well. Nor is it this alone, but these islands give San Francisco the monopoly of nearly the entire resources of this rich country. That section of the country and the Behring Sea islands have no communication with Portland or any other Pacific coast point except San Francisco and, necessarily, the entire output of fur, fish and gold goes to that port. On some of the islands there are large numbers of sea otter whose pelts are worth all the way from $40 to $300 each. San Francisco also gets all the gold dust coming from the Anoskopsin and Buska (that rivers, the entire output of a number of large canneries on the Kodiac and Unga islands and large quantities of bone and oil gathered by the whaling fleet of forty-four vessels that visit the whaling grounds every summer.

"The same company also has a lease of the Behring and Copper islands from the Russian government and, by thus obtaining the key to the wealth of that country, they alone are able to dictate where these products shall go and what shall be paid for them.

"The lease of this company expires this year, and the probability is that these islands will be leased again. There is no reason why Portland and other sections of this new Northwest should not interest themselves in this matter and direct a portion of this rich country's wealth to other channels. If a syndicate of Portland men, with the necessary enterprise, should take hold of this and obtain a lease of these islands the incalculable commercial advantages resulting would give a great impetus to the development of the country.

OTHER NOTES OF INTEREST.

The climate of Alaska varies with the latitude and the proximity to the coast and large rivers. The southern part has a mild climate in comparison with that in the central and northern part, where the thermometer ranges from fifty to eighty degrees below zero. In the Yukon mining country, quicksilver never thaws out during three months of the year and a person's breath on the cold atmosphere hisses almost like water thrown on a red-hot stove.

"It takes a great deal of clothing to keep warm. A person there has to eat more fat, a larger quantity of food, and more frequently than here. Food generally is plentiful. Among the animals killed for food are the bear, moose, caribou, reindeer, beaver, martin and mink. Ducks, geese, grouse and penguin are among the leading feathered game, and salmon berries, huckleberries, raspberries and mossberries are the delicacies in the line of fruit. Of course fish and seal oil are the staple food articles and are eaten at all times and at all seasons.

"The houses of the miners are built of logs, with layers of moss between. The roof is constructed of poles, layers of moss and layers of dirt. For a fire-place they build a furnace of mud and stone, leaving a small hole for the escape of smoke.

"In the summer it is light nearly all the time, and people hardly know when to go to sleep and when to wake, or where one day ends and the other begins. The sun rises and sets in the north, appearing to move up and down.

"The winters are clear and hardly a cloud is to be seen. The stars and moon shine with a remarkable brilliant lustre, and it never gets darker than a soft twilight.

"The aurora borealis or northern lights in the Yukon country is magnificent. When it is seventy or eighty degrees below zero the light seems to form in the atmosphere like clouds. It is always brightest when coldest, and as it floats from the north to the south there is an appreciable change in the temperature. While the aurora borealis is directly overhead and appears to be brightest there is a fall in the thermometer of forty-five degrees showing that there is heat in the phenomena and probably electricity."

Mr. Campbell has brought with him a large number of Esquimaux curios and will give an illustrated lecture at Masonic hall Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Oregon Alpine Club. He will confine his lecture mainly to the customs, manners, religion and peculiarities of the people.

LIST OF LETTERS

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Is entirely a vegetable preparation containing no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or other poisonous substances.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelioma or Cancer of the Skin, thousands of cases of Eczema, Blood Humors and Skin Diseases, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrofula, Blood Poison and Blood Taint.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism and Stiffness of the Joints.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 27, 1888.—Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In the early part of the present year, a bad case of blood poison appeared upon me. I began taking S. S. S. under advice of another, and to-day I feel greatly improved. I will still take a few bottles and shall continue to do so until I am perfectly well. I believe it will effect a perfect cure. Yours truly,
Doc. P. Howard,
111 West Sixth St.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 2, 1888.—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism for five years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took over a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure your medicine saved me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours truly,
Conductor C. & C. R. R.

WACO, TEXAS, May 9, 1888.—Gentlemen: The wife of one of my customers was terribly afflicted with a loathsome skin disease, that covered her whole body. She was confined to her bed for several years by this affliction. I could not help her myself, as she could sleep from a violent itching and stinging of the skin. The disease baffled the skill of the physicians who treated it. Her husband came to me and asked me to write Swift's Specific, and she commenced to improve almost immediately, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. She is now a happy, healthy looking lady, with no trace of the affliction left. Yours very truly, J. B. Brann.
Wholesale Druggist, Austin Avenue.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 739 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

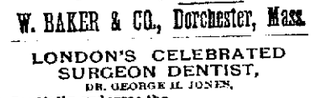
BAKER'S

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

LONDON'S CELEBRATED SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. GEORGE H. JONES,
Cordially endorses the



and adds: "Unlike bristles, it is harmless in use, and being a most excellent polisher and absorbent Thoroughly Preserves the Teeth."
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wonderful GERMAN HEALTH Invigorator.

THE OLDEST GREATEST AND BEST REMEDY for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory, and Enfeebled Condition of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

It speedily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the sad effects of youthful follies and abuse, or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all unnatural loss from the system, as thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste, invigorating the whole system, and restoring the afflicted to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

The reason so many cannot be cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHEA with Hypersthesia, which requires special treatment.

DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2, with one peculiar special treatment, is the only possible cure for PROSTATORRHEA. By it MANHOOD is restored and the hand of time moved back from age to youth.

Price of either Invigorator, $2. Case of six bottles, $10. Sent to any address, covered securely from observation.

Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homœopathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE or CHRONIC DISEASES without mercury or nauseous drugs. If virus is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. Diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue, the unnatural losses cause Consumption, Epilepsy, Fatuity, Insanity, etc. Consumption, Epilepsy, Fatuity, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder specially treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPECIALLY CURED. Qualified and Responsible.—Dr. Liebig & Co., from Europe, are regular college educated physicians, and are now in their nineteenth year of special practice.

If pimples appear on the face and body, if you become listless and easily tired and exhausted, look out for the complication with seminal Weakness, discover for the complication with seminal Weakness, discover and use the LIEBIG DISPENSARY, known as the LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR Prostatorrhea. Dr. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2 is the only known remedy for the above complication, Prostatorrhea.

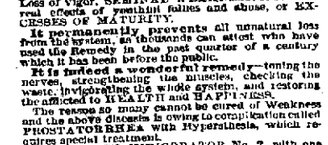
Most powerful electric belts free to patrons.

To prove the wonderful power of the Invigorator, $2 bottle given away or sent free.

Consultation free and private.

LIEBIG DISPENSARY,
400 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Private entrance 405 Mason street, four blocks up Geary street from Kearney. Main entrance through Dispensary Drug Store.



RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH, SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED. Sure!

MARKETS.

SPAULDING, TAYLORSON & CO.,
(Successors to O'Shea Bros.)
Wholesale Butchers and Packers.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.
Intersection of Third, A and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON.
Central Market.....33 First Street.
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

T. J. QUILLMAN,
Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer.
Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.
81 North West Park street, corner D. Portland, Or

W. W. SPAULDING,
(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)
Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

EVERY SYMPTOM GONE.

Probably no disease inflicts so much continuous pain as Rheumatism. Over no single complaint has Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., won more cures than over this terrible disease. The agonized patient can once more use his limbs and is freed from past years of pain.

Mr. Frank Strait, a well known merchant of New Hamptonburgh, N. Y., says: I suffered tortures from

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

My case was a very bad one, and none of the means taken gave me relief. I used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and am entirely rid of every symptom of my trouble. Only three bottles brought about this wonderful result. It has built me up and been of great benefit to me in other ways. I heartily recommend it to one and all.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY,

Made at RONDOUT, N. Y. $1: 6 for $5.
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland, Oregon, Agents.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

Factory No. 10.

Is now established in San Francisco and will supply the Pacific Coast. All our patients and agents will now receive their supply from here, and not from Austin, Texas, as heretofore. This will save you 100 per cent. express charges. Our Office and Sales Depot is 1532 Market street, (opposite Odd Fellows' Building), where you can obtain full particulars free, and all further information about this most wonderful medicine. Any sick person, whatever their ailment, should send our circular. It will open the eyes of the most intelligent persons—it will make you think—and you will soon comprehend that Microbes are the cause of all diseases, and "Microbe Killer" cures and prevents disease. Hundreds of testimonials show what it cures. Consumptives especially ought to investigate. Testimony received during one infringement suit held in District Court, Travis Co., Texas, is unimpeachable. Call or address

Call at our agent's, 51½ Morrison st., Portland, Oregon.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company
OF OREGON.
No. 89 Third Street Ainsworth Block.

The Savings Bank Department.
[Open on Saturday Nights.]

Pays interest on deposits on Bank Book or Certificate.

The Company also acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as agent or receiver.

Makes loans and advances made on mortgage or other security.

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interests, dividends, bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES.....President
H. L. PITTOCK.....Vice-President
BENJ. I. COHEN.....Secretary

JARVIS-CONKLIN
Mortgage Trust Company.

Paid-Up Capital.....$1,500,000.00

KANSAS CITY and NEW YORK.

Loans money on improved Farms in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and on improved City Property.

NEGOTIATES MUNICIPAL BONDS.

8½ Morrison Street, - - Portland, Or.

Ainsworth National Bank,
PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak.

L. L. HAWKINS, W. K. SMITH, J. P. MARSHALL, President. Vice-President. Cashier.

U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also facilities for Telegraphic Transfer.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT connected with the Bank. Safes rented on easy terms.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

The Oregon Mortgage Company (L'd)

LOANS MONEY on Improved Farm and City Property. Office in Abington Building.

9tf1m R. LIVINGSTONE, Manager.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

51 First Street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits:

THREE MONTHS.....4 per cent.
SIX MONTHS.....5 per cent.
NINE MONTHS.....5½ per cent.
ONE YEAR.....6 per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES.....$7,097,921
IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

Merchants National Bank,
PORTLAND - OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President.....J. SLOSS
Vice-President.....J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier.

ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE.

The Sales of January and February of This Year Foot up Over $2,000,000.

The Market is Steady, But Not Excitable or Feverish—Immigration Promises To Be Large—The Outlook is Good.

Real estate transfers during February aggregated $974,497 20, an increase of $583,323 20 as compared with the same month a year ago, and $924,562 20 over the corresponding month of 1887.

The total amount of all dealings in real estate from January 1 to February 28 of this year foots up $2,010,895 36, as compared with $786,506 for the first two months of 1888, $846,617 for January and February 1887, $845,963 for the same time in 1886, and $576,636 for the corresponding period in 1885.

If the real estate market continues as lively during the remainder of the year as it has been the past two months the sales for the year will foot up between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000. The sales during January and February were about one third as much as for the entire year 1887, only $203,913 04 less than those of the year ending December 31, 1888, and $470,717 36 more than the sales of the entire year 1887. Portland is indeed breaking its record.

The real estate market is not at all feverish or unreliable, but is on a steady, healthy growth, which has been developing noticeably and gradually for over two years. The structure rests on a solid foundation and gains strength day by day. During the winter months generally there is very little activity in real estate, but this year, owing to the extraordinary spring weather, a great deal of business has been done. When so many sales have been made at a season of the year usually and naturally dull, one hardly knows what to expect during the lively periods.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

Appended is a detailed statement of the sales made last month:

DATE.	No.	Amount.
1	21	$44,582 85
2	12	40,850 00
4	23	28,277 00
5	14	28,781 00
6	27	27,173 00
7	25	54,867 00
8	29	49,788 00
9	15	42,720 00
11	20	67,486 00
12	20	45,767 00
13	26	42,235 00
14	22	25,650 00
15	25	23,128 00
16	19	32,528 00
18	21	19,588 00
19	25	28,350 00
20	23	25,577 00
21	22	25,883 00
22		
23		
25	24	55,994 00
26	25	54,102 00
27	28	41,606 00
28	28	37,406 00
29	24	45,962 00
Total	555	$974,497 20
January, 1889	709	$807,999 00
February, 1889	555	974,497 20
January, 1888	134	203,913 04
February, 1888	132	275,604 00

Washington's Birthday.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS' REPORT.

Last week the sales aggregate over $352,000, distributed as follows: Country and suburban, $190,877 40; city of Portland, $105,-976 90; East Portland, $78,895; Albina, $27,-911 75. It will be seen that the principal call is for country and suburban property, though city property does not go begging. The demand for small suburban tracts—property not far from the cities—is larger than the supply and buyers are going still farther out and tracts that are not entirely too far away sell readily.

Real estate dealers are jubilant over the prospects of an active summer and fall. Immigration promises to be large, business is enlarging in every direction, and altogether, Portland never had a brighter future before it. Letters received from the East show that last year's advertising of the city has been productive of much good. The resources of the city and the advantages and inducements offered to capitalists and intending settlers having been set forth freely, but not extravagantly, the minds of many have been turned this way, and the city and state will reap the benefits this year. No better proof in support of this statement can be offered than the large passenger lists of the steamers and trains which run into Portland.

TAKING TOLL ON THE BRIDGE.

Some of the Unpleasant Experience of the Man Who Collects the Nickels.

"Nice, airy, sightly place you have up here," remarked a reporter to the toll gatherer on the local bridge, as he stepped into the little following which hangs suspended on the side of the roadway like a bird's nest.

"Yes, I can't complain as to air or prospect."

"Rather confining and monotonous work, gathering of nickels, I should imagine."

"I am kept so busy I don't have time to notice the monotony."

"You must a good many people at all events?"

"Yes; and this is a pretty good place to study human nature. At least one sees something of the mean side of it. It is astonishing how many will try to save a nickel by beating their way across the bridge. A while ago a fellow stood here for half an hour and tried every way to get past without paying his toll. He said he had no money and would pay me the same back. Finally he handed out the money and went across."

All the time the man had been talking he had been taking toll from the stream of people who passed, sometimes going across to the opposite side of the bridge to intercept them. Presently there came along half a dozen boys, walking straight ahead as if they knew of no such thing as a toll collector.

"You can't pass here without paying toll," said the gate keeper.

The boys looked surprised, and one said he lived on the other side, as if that gave him a right to cross. They lingered for some time, apparently trying to decide whether to make a rush or to turn back, and at length went back.

Then up came a stout, red-faced woman, with a girl almost as tall as herself, and tendered a nickel.

"It is five cents each," said the toll gatherer.

"What! do you charge for children?" demanded the woman.

"Yes, for such children as this," was the reply. "She is a young woman grown."

They never charged for her on the ferry. She got over without the money."

The toll-gatherer was too polite to dispute the word of the lady, but handed her back her nickel, and she turned back with her child. After going a few yards she changed her minds and came back, and handing the gate keeper two nickels passed across, saying: "I think you're real mean. They never charged for her on the ferry yet.

TO-DAY'S CARNIVAL.

The grand annual carnival, given by the Portland Social Turn Verein, takes place today. The programme for the day is a grand carnival parade, starting from the Mechanics' pavilion at 1:30 P. M.

The programme for the evening consists of a grand pantomime, "Pierot the Traitor," pyramid building by members of the Verein and performances by Simson, the Giant Turner.

At 9 P. M. the grand march begins, and at 11 o'clock the inauguration of the president will be presented in two living pictures. The Turners have expended $3000 to make their carnival the most successful ever held in Portland. Disreputable characters will under no circumstances be admitted. Beautiful costumes can be rented at most reasonable rates in Turn Halle. Forty men are wanted at Mechanics' pavilion to participate in the parade. They will be furnished with costumes and admission to the ball free.

Those who wish to participate will report to Dr. Paul Semler at the Pavilion between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning. The doors will be open at 7 P. M. and the performance will begin at 8 o'clock. For further particulars see large bills.

A WATCH FOUND.

A watch and chain on First street. Owner can have same by calling at the city jail, proving property and paying for this notice.

DREDGING THE RIVER.

The Necessity for Deepening the Channel at Several Places—Estimates of the Work Required.

The matter of dredging out the various places between Portland and the sea is a very important one and is being seriously considered by many. It will probably be brought up in the council Wednesday night, as the first step to be taken and one which should not be delayed in the thorough repair of the city dredge. Without this nothing can be done, and with this dredge repaired and improved as suggested by the committee on commerce a channel could be made during the coming summer which would permit ships drawing twenty feet of water to go down the river with a full cargo. A gentleman who is well acquainted with the river estimates the work that will be needed at different places as follows:

At Swan island all that will be needed is to make the channel wider.

Postoffice bar should be dredged for a considerable distance, but the work could be done rapidly, as the material is easily worked and there would be but little delay from snags, and the dumping ground is near by.

Probably no work would be needed at the mouth of the Willamette; if any it will be very little.

At St. Helens bar but little dredging would be necessary to connect the deep water above and below.

Martin's island bar will have to be dredged only in spots, as the surface is very uneven, but as dams have been built across Martin's and Lerkar sloughs the bar may be removed by the current before the summer is over.

The work needed at Walker's island could be done in a short time.

All the work necessary at these points could be done this summer, and we should have a river open to the sea. A small sum expended every year would keep it open and as soon as the government works are completed this would grow less and perhaps no dredging will be needed.

This is bound to be a most favorable season for improving the river, and now that pilotage and towage have been reduced all that is needed to make our port the best on the Northwest coast is to remove these few obstructions from the river and this work being once done the improvement will be practically permanent. The cost is such a trifle compared to what is expended on other rivers that it should not delay the work at all.

THE LATE COLONEL E. D. BAKER.

A Statue Purchased That on Examination Proves To Be That of the "Gray Eagle."

At the O. T. Company's "old horse" sale a few days since a gentleman paid $50 for a package which he was led to believe contained something valuable, as it had evidently come all the way from Italy. On opening it he was somewhat disappointed to find only a marble statuette which, although a very fine piece of work, was not considered by him of much value, as it was of a person unknown to him. So he shipped it off to a dealer in bric-a-brac, hoping to get back a part of his outlay from its sale.

The statuette was sold by Mr. W. W. Page, who recognized it as that of Colonel E. D. Baker, and at once secured it. It is a most beautiful work of art, a perfect likeness of Colonel Baker, and represents him in the act of replying, on the floor of the senate, to the speech of Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, in favor of secession.

It represents him in full dress, with a military cloak thrown gracefully over his shoulder. At his feet lie his plumed hat and sword and a book representing the constitution and laws of the United States. In one hand is a scroll, and the other is brought up in front of his breast in his favorite attitude when speaking. It is supposed that the statuette was made for Conrad Stevens at Victoria, a son-in-law or relative of Colonel Baker, who has been notified by Judge Page of his singular find.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EDWARD ESPEY.

The Remains of the Talented Young Artist Laid To Rest Yesterday.

The obsequies of the late Edward Espey, the well-known Oregon artist, took place yesterday at 2 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 140 South Water street.

The services, which were impressive and eloquent, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Kummer, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Boyd.

In the address by the Rev. Dr. Kummer, the early life and career of this talented artist were dwelt upon; comparing his artistic genius to the parable of the talent, showing that Mr. Espey had used the talent that the Lord gave him, leaving behind him reflections on canvas that will be standing monuments of that talent.

Appropriate music was furnished by a quartette from the choir of the Taylor street M. E. church.

The floral offerings by the friends of the deceased were numerous and beautiful.

His remains were laid away in the family lot at the beautiful River View cemetery.

The pall-bearers were G. T. Brown, A. Burr, W. S. Byrnes, A. H. Powell, Louis B. Akin, Arthur B. Stringer, members of the former Portland art club.

In the demise of Mr. Espey, art has lost one of its most talented and devoted workers.

ANOTHER LANDMARK EN ROUTE.

"There is another landmark of Portland moving back to make room for more improvements," said an old citizen looking at the little two story box house with its old fashioned windows of 8x10 glass which has stood for the past twenty years on Second street near Ash, and is now being removed back on Eighth street. "That building," he continued, "was the residence of Hon. Benjamin Stark for years. It then stood at the corner of First and Ash streets, and was moved around here when Dr. Gibson bought the property to make room for the brick building erected on its site. There was another similar house near it where Captain Molthrop lived. I have heard it said that the material for the houses was brought around the Horn, but think it doubtful. When these houses were built they were away below town, as the block on which Union block now stands was a field fenced in with a rail fence, and there were no buildings between it and them.

"After awhile Charles Burckhardt built the Gem saloon at the corner of Stark and First and then the Ore Fino theatre was built on the block and the town kept growing north."

J. K. EMMET TO-NIGHT.

To-night Mr. J. K. Emmet, the celebrated comedian, will commence a three nights' engagement at the New Park theater. Mr. Emmet is one of the great comedians and actors of the present day. "Our Fritz," his play, is a play that has probably been produced more nights and had a longer consecutive run than any other comedy in the English language. There will be no advance in prices.

PERSONAL.

A. M. Elkins, real estate broker, left last night for Seattle and Port Townsend. Will return Thursday, the 7th.

Rev. George Foote, formerly an Episcopal minister here, has been heard from near Santa Cruz, where he is looking for a suitable location in the mountains.

UNPRECEDENTED.

The rush for white, curly-haired Angora rugs, 3x6 feet, $3 50 each. Send for one. Samples of carpets sent to the interior. H. F. Gullixson & Co., 104 Third street, Abington block, Portland, Or.

IT SHOULD BE RECORDED.—A gentleman who lately had occasion to search the records at the courthouse was astonished to find that the decree of the court in the matter of the Lowndale partition suit has not been recorded. Should these papers be lost, the title to several million dollars worth of property would be affected. It is claimed that all the papers connected with this case should have been recorded in a book of "final record." The decree of the court as a matter of title should certainly have been recorded. As this is a matter of interest to a great many people, and involves the title to a great deal of property, it should be looked into at once.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

OPERATIONS ON THE JETTY.

Season's Work at the Mouth of the Columbia Fairly Inaugurated.

Extension of the Tramway—Plant Increased—Locomotives, Cars and Barges—How Tug—Machine Shop—Rock and Brush.

The work of improving the mouth of the Columbia river is now fairly inaugurated for the coming season. Since the rough weather of last fall commenced in that locality and suspended the active operations of extending the jetty tramway, a large amount of work has been done in the way of repairs and increase to plant, and appliances for handling and disposing of the large quantities of material necessary for the works of this magnitude.

The wharf has been extended and increased in size so as to give double the facilities of the old one. Two large double cylinder hoisting engines, with two derricks have been placed upon this wharf, giving ample facilities for unloading two stone barges and other materials at the same time.

A large extent of side tracking and what is termed gridiron, for holding piles, timber, poles and brush, have been made. Locomotives, cars and barges have been overhauled and put in order, and four tow barges, which are considered models of their class and a great improvement in model over the old ones, have been added to the fleet.

The steamer Cascades, that has been lying idle at the moorings at North Portland for some time, has been thoroughly overhauled, at the expense of the mouth of the river appropriation, and is now being used for towing stone barges between the quarry above Fisher's Landing and Astoria. The barges are towed between Astoria and Fort Stevens at present by the government steamer General Wright.

A tug is being built for this service, which will replace the Wright when finished. The fleet at present consists of ten strongly made model barges, varying in capacity from 300 to 550 tons each, the steamer Cascades, which is perhaps the fleetest and best tow boat on the river, and the propeller General Wright temporarily. This last boat is by far too light for permanent use in the service.

It has been found necessary to construct at Fort Stevens a machine shop, with turning-lathe, drill-press, blacksmith forge and other pieces of machinery for the purpose of repairing various parts of the plant when broken, thus avoiding vexatious and expensive delays that would otherwise arise.

With the appliances now on hand it is expected that the jetty tramway, on which the stone is to be conveyed to the jetty, will be advanced during the present season a mile farther out towards the bar. It is already out one mile from the shore.

The mattress foundation for the jetty proper will also be extended out for this distance. The rock will be evenly distributed over this, and gradually brought up to the main level of the surface of the water.

Almost fifty cords of brush will be required each day, and as many tons of rock as can be placed upon it. At present it is the intention to handle from five to six hundred tons per day, later on in the season this may be increased to eight hundred or one thousand.

The rock used in the jetty is obtained from quarries located near Fisher's landing, on the Columbia river, about 110 miles above its mouth. Mr. Perry Hinkle is under contract to deliver on the government barges, at that point, 300,000 tons. He has now in his employ from sixty to seventy-five men. The rock is of good quality for this purpose, and can be obtained of any size desirable. It is conveyed in the barges to the wharf at Fort Stevens, and then loaded on the dump-cars and hauled by locomotives out along the tramway and dumped on the jetty. To dump a train of six ordinary style cars requires the services of five men about fifteen minutes. A new style of car has been devised by Mr. Fleet, the draughtsman at the works, by means of which one man can do the work of those five in less than one-third of the time. The car is so constructed that when loaded the center of gravity is above the axis, around which the bed of the car rotates, and when unloaded it is below. The result is that as soon as relieved of the weight of the rock the bed of the car rights itself.

Mr. G. B. Hegardt, the assistant engineer who is at present in charge of this work, under the orders of Maj. T. H. Handbury, corps of engineers, is an active, energetic young man of some ten years' experience on large government works. His preparations for an economical prosecution of this work seems to be all that could be desired. All that seems now to be necessary for the early completion of this great government enterprise, which is so essential to the relief of the vast amount of commerce passing in and out over the Columbia river bar, is for congress to take hold of it as a business proposition, and appropriate liberally of the funds so abundant in the treasury, so that the large plant which is necessary to the work may be kept in active employ. The work is now well organized, and no lack of funds should interfere with its early completion.

HARRISON AND MORTON.

Don't forget the grand inaugural ceremonies at Masonic hall at 8:20 P. M., this (Monday) evening.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. John F. Caples, Gilbert McGinn and George P. Riley.

Yes, but They Like Oysters.
Chattanooga Times.

The mercury's low, the wind is high
There's ice beneath our feet,
And few are the maidens now that sigh
Or long for an ice cream treat.

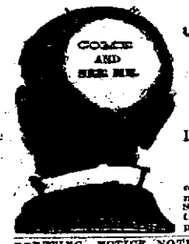
"PET" CIGARETTES
Are the Best.

Cigarette smokers who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

"PET" CIGARETTES

Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely without drugs or adulteration.

ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers,
RICHMOND, VA.



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& CO.,
...GISTS
Portland, Or.
Drugs, Toilet Articles and Sundries.
We make a specialty of sending goods by mail or express. Send in your orders; they will receive prompt attention.

MEETING NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the taxpayers of school district No. 1, Multnomah county, Oregon, will be held at the court house in said county on Monday, March 4, 1889, at 7:30 P. M. The business of the meeting will be to consider the reports of the directors and clerk and to levy a tax for the support and maintenance of the schools of the district for the ensuing year and to dispose of such other business as may legally come before it. By order of the directors.
H. S. ALLEN, School Clerk.
February 25, 1889. 2t59

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

For quick raising, the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome and of the highest leavening power. It is always uniform in strength and quality and never fails to make light, sweet, most palatable and nutritive food. Bread, biscuits, muffins, cake, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot without distressing results to the most delicate digestive organs. It will keep in any climate without deterioration.

Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.,"
U. S. Government Chemist.

ALL PARTIES INTERESTED IN

Brick and Tile Machinery,
CLAY CRUSHERS,
Or Clay-Working Machinery of Any Description.
To call upon or correspond with
STAVER & WALKER,
NEW MARKET BLOCK, PORTLAND, OREGON.

We carry a full line of Clay-Working Machinery constantly in stock. Also, large Assortment of

Engines, Boilers and Saw-Mills
And Machinery of All Kinds,
We guarantee our goods the Best and OUR PRICES THE LOWEST, quality considered.

FAILLE FRANCAISE. SILK WARP HENRIETTAS. RHADAMES. DRAB D'ALMAS. SILK MOHAIRS.

SPECIAL.
BLACK GOODS
FOR TWO DAYS.
L. SELLING & CO.
First and Taylor.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVERS
—FOR THE—
[illegible]
Offer the Following Property for Sale:

IN PORTLAND.

Lots 1, 7 and 8, block 47.
Lots 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, block 23, Couch add.
Fractional block 22, Couch add.
Lot 8, block 62.
1050 shares Oregon Transfer Co.'s stock.
1200 shares Portland St. R'y Co.'s stock.
625 shares W. S. M., L. & M. Co.'s stock.

EAST PORTLAND.

Block 37, Wheeler's addition.
Block 20, Wheeler's addition.

ALSO.

800 acres at St. Joseph, Yamhill Co., Or.
1165 acres in Polk Co., Or.
550 acres near Cornelius, Washington Co.
800 acres and upwards of Clatsop, seaside, property.

Bids for any portion of the above property will be received until March 21, 1889, at 12 M.

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Particulars given on application.
JOSEPH HOLLADAY,
GEO. W. WEIDLER,
Receivers.
Address care P. O. box 837, Portland, Or.

SELECT YOUR LOTS.
UP THEY WILL GO.
NEVER will such another opportunity occur.
NO other suburb is so near and accessible.
YOU will realize health, convenience and profit.
SUNNYSIDE lots are the most desirable offered.
INTENDING purchasers should not delay.
DOUBLE present prices will shortly be realized.
EMBRACE your opportunity.

J. FRED CLARK & SONS,
13 STARK ST.

TELFER & STEARNS
REAL ESTATE CO., 53 STARK ST.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

15 lots for sale in Eugene White's subdivision, in Ainsworth Annex, for $175 to $225 each, lots 44x135 feet; four blocks from motor line.
$2500—House and lot near Failing school.
1200—Slightly lot near the "Home."
1400—House and two lots, Cole's addition.
1100—House and lot, $15 monthly.
1100—Lot and location at reduction works.
1900—Four lots, Central Albina, eighty.
Inquire of A. PFFFENBARGER, 148 Front st. 2m4

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Continued.

[illegible]
560—Two corner lots in City View Park addition.
575—Two good lots in Albina Homestead.
325—One lot in Multnomah.
400—One lot in Multnomah.
1,650—Three lots in Bartsch Park.
2,250—40x141, Maade and Corbett sts.
1,800—House and lot, North Portland.
9,250—Six lots, Albina Homestead.
10,500—100x100, Tenth st.
17,500—200x200, Twenty-first st.

A. BALMANNO,
N. E. cor. Washington and Front sts. 1m1m

FOR SALE.

Lot, cor. Gibbs and Kelly sts. in South Portland $1800
Inside Lot, same block 1400
Lot on Corbett st 1600
ON EASY TERMS.
½ Lot on Kelly st. & small house. 1600
Quarter Block on Hood st 2650
Good Bargains at my NEW OFFICE.

A. E. BORTHWICK,
No. 2 Washington Street, cor. Front.

[illegible]
The activity in the Real Estate market is wonderful for this season of the year, and prices are rapidly advancing. We still have a few pieces of very desirable properties which can be sold at last fall prices. Give us a call and convince yourselves.

WEST & STEARNS,
12 Stark Street.

Bargains in Albina Real Estate!

8 lots in Pittenger's addition, $1700.
6 lots in block I, Ainsworth subdivision, $1200.
2 lots on Williams ave., block 23, 100x100 feet square, $2000, corner.
1 lot in block 2, Railroad Shops, $700.
2 lots in block 14, Multnomah, $900.
99 lots in Riverview addition, $450 to $700.
7 lots in block 24, Albina townsite, $750 each.
45 lots in Cloverdale, $175 to $200 each.
I own or have bonded all the above lots and will sell a limited number of them on easy installments. Call on or address JOHN M. PITTENGER, 2717 112 First st., Portland, Oregon.

A BARGAIN.
A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
LODGING HOUSE
FOR SALE.
Clearing $300 a month.
Address Lodging House, care Oregonian. 1m8

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.

$1200—42½x110 feet west side South Front street.
$3500—80x170 feet west side South Front street.
$2800—80x170 feet east side Corbett street.
$1800—80x170 feet on Third avenue.

These lots embrace some of the choicest residence spots in the city. Located on the west side of street, having an east front, the view is magnificent. The location is healthful; the neighborhood is excellent. Several fine buildings are to be erected in the vicinity this spring. CLAYTON & OLIVER,
1m8 163 Second street.

IMPROVED LAND FOR SALE.

$1800—40 acres near Bridgeport, Washington Co.
$250—75 acres near Milwaukie.
$850—822 acres, well located, Clackamas county.
450—30 acres southeast of Oregon City.
$900—100 acres on road to Oregon City.
600—40 acres near Damascus, Clackamas county.
10 acres near East Portland.
Or inquire of P. W. Smith, 130 Front st. 2m6

GENTLEMEN

We are showing all the latest novelties in Fine Tailor-Made Clothing, suitable for Spring and Summer wear. Do not pay fancy prices for your Clothing. Examine our mammoth stock and convince yourself that you can save from $2.50 to $5.00 on your spring suit. See display, and note prices in our clothing window.

YOUNG MEN

If you want a nobby Spring Suit call on us. We can show you over 3000 new suits to select from, ranging in price from $8.50 to $27.50. A perfect fit guaranteed.

BOYS

Tell your mother to bring you to our store for a nice spring suit. We have a complete stock in all the leading styles. Extra pants to match suits.

TWO SPECIALS THIS WEEK

800 pairs Men's Scotch Cheviot Pants, twenty different patterns, this season's purchase,

AT $3.45 A PAIR.

Good value at $5 a pair. Displayed in window.
2000 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, ages 4 to 14 years, at 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per pair.

WEER & FRANK,

N. B.—Do not forget that we are selling the best Unlaundried White Shirt on earth for 50c. They are double backs, linen bosom, and patent continuous strip in back opening and sleeves. Also the celebrated G. N. W. Linen Collars at 12½c each.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER.
J. P. Howe, Lessee and Manager.

Three Nights Only, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 4th,
First Appearance of the Popular Comedian, Mr.
J. K. EMMETT
IN HIS COMEDY CREATION,
OUR FRITZ.
Original Songs and Dances.
Also introducing
PHINLIMMON, THE $5,000 ST. BERNARD DOG.
Reserved seats at Hoyt Bros. and M. A. Gunst & Co's

MUSEUM & LECTURE
ON
ALASKA
BY
A. R. CAMPBELL,
Under the auspices of the Oregon Alpine Club, at
MASONIC HALL.
The Museum will be open Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 6 P. M. Lecture
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5th.
This collection comprises about 500 articles, the largest ever brought from the Esquimaux. During the latter part of the lecture Mr. Campbell will don the exact clothing of the Esquimaux and deliver the remainder looking like a native.
Admission to lecture and museum, 50c; children to museum, 25c. Reserved seats on sale at Hoyt Bros., without extra charge. 1m4

[illegible]
The Great Battle Painting!
ADMISSION, 50c; Children, 25c.
This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

Cort's Standard Theater
Grand Aggregation of Talent This Week.
Some of the Finest Specialties on the American Stage. Performance commences every evening at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

On and after March 1st we will occupy the stores Nos. 28 and 30 North First Street, NEW BLAGEN BLOCK, where we will continue as Importers and Dealers of Wood and Iron Working Machinery, carrying the largest stock on the coast north of San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Disston's Celebrated Circular Saws. J. A. Fay & Co. and Frank & Co. Wood-Working Machinery, Atlas Engines and Boilers, New Haven Manufacturing Co. and Niles Tool Works Iron-Working Machinery, Medart Patent Pulley Co.'s Shaft - Straightening Machine. Manufacturers of Saw-Mill Machinery. General Mill Supplies.
H. P. GREGORY & CO.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.
If You Have Defective Eyes and Value Them, go to

REED & MALCOLM
Perfect Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. It is the only establishment in the Northwest where they are scientifically and thoroughly adjusted to the eyesight. Lenses ground, if necessary, to correct each particular case. No test distant where glasses are required too complicated for us. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect. Our new optometer, an instrument to measure the strength of the eye, is the most complete, the best that science has produced, and is the only one ever invented that will give the exact amount of imperfection in one's sight.
REED & MALCOLM,
Scientific Opticians,
74 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

KOPP'S
THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2d & MORRISON ST.

We announce the inauguration of a great sale of CLOTHING and HATS, to begin on March 4th, to which

[illegible] SALE

This will be the event of the season and no effort will be spared to make it a time to be remembered for remarkable bargains. Buyers will

[illegible]

When they see the extent of our stock and are led to realize by the prices we ask, the enormous sacrifice at which goods are selling. It is a

[illegible] SALE

KOPP'S
Cor. 2d & Morrison Sts.

[illegible] & CO.
131 First Street,

Received Two Cases of the Latest Novelties
IN
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DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON
Warns Foreign Powers that Our Right
Will Be Jealously Guarded. Read His
Inaugural Address, published in full in
this morning's issue of THE OREGONIAN.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 8

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Architects and those contemplating to use Terry Bros. Hard-
KELLY,
Ash and Front Sts., Portland,

C. W. BOYNTON
$1.50
Over 3,000 of these Northwest. This is the having teeth for cutting one-half time in cutting, Saws made of the finest
Double-Edged Pruning Sa
All varieties Patent Teeth, Silver-Steel X-Cut Saws; Diamond, Dexter and the great Wonder. $1 per foot—Warranted.
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